The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,072—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

PRICE 3 ANNAS.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Shop Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3900	500	T. P. Creery	....30th Sept.
B.I.s. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	....7th Oct.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	..14th "
B.I.s. PENINSULAR	7045	1200	A. C. Loguin	....21st "
† ASSAM	3900	500	T. P. Creery	....28th "
B.I.s. HIMALAYA	6898	2070	J. Orman	..... 4th Nov.
† SIAM	3045	500	H. T. Weigheil	...11th "
B.I.s. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	....18th "
† CLYDE	4126	900	J. S. Parfit RNR	.25th "
B.I.s. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C Moule	.. 2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4187	900	E. Crewe	..... 9th "
B.I.s. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	....16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Massoga before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Beohtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Oriando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Rassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,358	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abroy	3,389	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,551	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th October, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th Sept., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,460 tons, on the 1st October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,951 tons, on the 29th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 29th Sept., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th September, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., R. B. KING,
Calcutta. Hyderabad.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *viâ* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
A STEAMER 3,000	On or about the End of September.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1893. Agents.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SMOKERS
In search of really
GOOD TOBACCO
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
Whose Name is a Sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following

SPECIALITIES :—			Rs.	as.
"1888" Mixture	per	1 lb. tin	3	12
Do. do.	"	½ "	2	0
"Pyramid" Mixture	"	½ "	2	0
"Golden Block" Mixture	"	1 "	3	4
Do. do.	"	½ "	1	12
"Rifle" Mixture	"	1 "	2	8
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye	"	½ "	0	14
Golden Fleece	"	½ "	1	12
Latakia	"	½ "	1	12

MILD, MEDIUM OR FULL FLAVORED AS DESIRED.

Warranted fresh, pure, and sound.

CIGARS and CHEROOTS
of all the leading Brands.
SPECIAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS"
To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes or Tobaccos in the Monsoon.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.

BRANDIES. TREACHER & CO.'S SPECIAL INVALID ..... Cash. Rs. as. 71 8 Credit. Rs. as. 80 4

BRANDIES. TREACHER & CO.'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC. Cash. Rs. as. 44 0 Credit. Rs. as. 49 0

BRANDIES. TREACHER & CO.'S OLD PALE COGNAC ..... Cash. Rs. as. 39 8 Credit. Rs. as. 44 0

BRANDIES. TREACHER & CO.'S PALE COGNAC ..... Cash. Rs. as. 25 4 Credit. Rs. as. 40 0

VERY OLD A FINE OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY, per Bottle... Cash. Rs. as. 7 0 Credit. Rs. as. 8 0

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S PURE AERATED WATERS.

FREE FROM DISEASE ERMS.

ALL the water used in our ÆRATED WATERS Manufactory is carefully passed through "Berkfield Filters." The advantages afforded by these Filters are that they keep out all Bacteria and deliver the water absolutely pure thus rendering Typhoid Fever and Cholera impossible in persons who use our Ærated Waters. Professor Notter of Netley has given independent testimony of the value of the Berkley Filter in the Annual Army Report for 1891 in these words :—'The Berkfield Filters appear to possess distinct sterilising action, inasmuch as they are capable of removing Bacteria from samples of water passed through them." KEMP & Co. have always aimed at supplying their constituents with absolutely pure water in all their ærated beverages.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE POONA SEASON.

DON'T SEPARATE from your Friends without giving a suitable Parting Present. Please call at our POONA ESTABLISHMENT and SELECT from the following :—

PRESENTS AND PRIZES.

PARTING PRESENTS.
WEDDING PRESENTS.
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.
CHRISTENING PRESENTS.
RACE PRIZES.
CRICKET PRIZES.
POLO PRIZES.
LAWN-TENNIS PRIZES.
REGATTA PRIZES.
HORSE SHOW PRIZES.
PIG-STICKING PRIZES.
RIFLE SHOOTING PRIZES.
PIGEON-SHOOTING PRIZES.
SWIMMING PRIZES.
ROWING PRIZES.
BICYCLE PRIZES.
SCHOOL PRIZES.
CHILDREN'S PRIZES.

The above may be Selected from SILVER or ELECTRO-PLATED CUPS of the Latest Designs. Useful Sets of ELECTRO-PLATED TEA and COFFEE SERVICES, ICE PITCHERS, SALVERS, "TANTALUS" SPIRIT FRAMES, CRUETS, CHESTS of PLATES, SETS of DESSERT AND FISH KNIVES and FORKS, TELESCOPES, BINOCULARS, CUTLERY SETS, ALBUMS, WRITING DESKS, &c., &c., ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

BOMBAY : Oriental Bank Buildings, and Byculla Bridge. PHILLIPS & CO., LD., POONA : Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

BADHAM PILE & COMPANY'S "PERFECTUM."

RIDING BREECHES.

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
Cash Prices.

	Rs.	As
WHITE DRILL for Polo	11	4
WHITE or KHAKI COTTON CORD	11	4
WHITE or DRAB MOLESKIN	13	8
WHITE ELASTIC TWILL	20	0
DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
SILK WARP WHITE CASHMERE	31	8

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonised Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
FOR the best materials for Servants' and Peons' clothing for the Cold Season, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
SAMPLES FREE BY RETURN OF POST.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SEEDS, BULBS, PLANTS.
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
MUSSOORIE, N.-W. P.
(MANAGER :—W. W. JOHNSTONE.)
OUR STOCK OF
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
For present Sowing, just to hand, in excellent condition.
OUR GRAND NEW CATALOGUE
(For Seasons 1893-94)
Is now ready, containing Descriptions of about 2,000 Varieties, including all the latest European and American Novelties, Native names, full Cultural Directions, &c., &c.
FREE ON APPLICATION. Postage As. 2-6.
Orders for BULBS AND PLANTS of all Varieties are now being Booked, for Delivery from October.
"PRACTICAL GARDENING FOR INDIAN AMATEURS,"
By the late R. BARTON WEST, late editor "The Indian Gardener," &c.)
The most practical work on "Gardening in India" ever published.
Cloth Rs. 5 ; a few Copies in Limp paper at Rs. 3-8.

TO LET.
WHYTBANK CASTLE, Barlowgunge, Mussoorie.
A most commodious residence, Magnificent situation, extensive grounds, &c., &c.
Rent for remainder of Season, Rs. 500.
The above PROPERTY is also FOR SALE. Apply to
THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES, Mussoorie.

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

PEARLS.

DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,

DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HAVE YOU NOTICED

That when you Smoke a Pipe of Gold Flake imported into India, the first few Puffs are fragrant enough, but when you get

WELL INTO THE PIPE

The taste changes, and the FLAVOUR GOES? That is, because it is like the bulk of Tobaccos IMPORTED into INDIA, ADULTERATED with Saccharine, Molasses, and other injurious ingredients.

TRY FRUIT AND HONEY TOBACCO,
Which is Guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY
PURE.
It Smokes COOL and fragrant to the end.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—
MR. STANLEY OAKES
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

THORPE & CO.'S SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FASHIONABLE SHAPES.

BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY-BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
GREY,
VARSITY CAPS

Rs. 8-8.

Rs. 2-8.

STRAW HATS.

THORPE & CO.,
HATTERS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

M. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
A MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 29TH SEPT., at 9-15 P.M.
PROGRAMME:

PART I.

1 Organ Solo ...March ..... Smart.
Mr. R. N. MANT.
2 Song .....He ! Jolly Jenkin ..... Sullivan.
Mr. E. H. HICKMAN.
3 Song .....Good-bye ..... Tosti.
Miss WESTLAKE.
4 Violin Solo ...Legende ..... Wieniawski.
Miss PEDRAZA.
5 Song .....Douglas Gordon ..... L. Kellie.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
6 Piano Solos (a) Papillons ..... Schumann. (b) Chant Polonais ..... Chopin-Liszt. (c) Humoreske ..... Greig.
Miss SCHMUCK.
7 Songs ..... (a) Oh ! Would that Love could die ..... (b) What does little Birdie say ? ..... E. A. Bracken.
Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.

PART II.

1 Chorus .....'Tis thy Wedding Morning ..... Cowen.
2 Song .....A Day's Ride ..... Scott Gatty.
Mr. MARSHALL REID.
3 Part Song....When Life was young ..... E. A. Bracken.
4 Serenade .....Berceuse ..... Gounod.
Miss SWIFT.
5 Glee .....Sleep, Darling Sleep ..... G. C. Martin.
6 Song .....Dear Heart ..... Tito Mattei.
Mr. ANDERSEN CLARKE.
7 Chorus .....Ye Mariners of England ..... Pierson.

Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3 | Unreserved Seats.....Rs. 2

TIVOLI THEATRE
(LATE SKATING RINK),
OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
will be given
IN AID OF THE
EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN POOR FUND,
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !! TO-NIGHT ! ! !
FRIDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER.
BY
LOCAL AMATEURS,
Introducing the "SNOWFLAKE MINSTRELS," and their Latest Comic Songs, Sketches, and New Jokes, constituting an Elaborate Programme for an
— EVENING'S ENTERTAINMENT. —

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. FORJETT, Major MEIN, and Officers, the String Band of the Marine Battalion will play during the Performance under the direction of Mr. Scott.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Orchestra Stalls (limited number)	Rs. 3
Front Seats	" 2
Other Seats	" 1

Doors open at 9-30. Overture at 8-45.
Curtain rises punctually at 9 P.M.

Box Plan may be seen at D. MACROPOLO, Hornby Row, where Tickets may be purchased and Seats reserved.

N.B.—Orchestra Stalls and Front Seats only are Reservable.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE,
Under the Patronage of the
GOVERNING BODY
of the
CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS,
Will be given
ON THURSDAY, 5TH OCTOBER
and
FRIDAY, 6TH OCTOBER,
at the
NOVELTY THEATRE.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen are kindly giving their Assistance :—Mrs. Bice, Miss Wise, Miss Savage, and Miss Thorburn ; and Messrs. Bice, Mackeson, Punnett, Shaw, Reed and Wise.

EVERYBODY FRIEND—A COMEDY,
To be preceded by the Farce,
"NEVER RECKON YOUR CHICKENS."

Tickets to be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., where a Plan of the House may be seen and Seats Reserved.

Orchestra Stalls .....Rs. 3
Dress Circle .....Rs. 2
Pit .....Re. 1

Performance to Commence at 9 P.M., punctually.

NOTICE.

A FAIR is to be held on SUNDAY, the 1st October, 1893, in the VICTORIA GARDENS. Admission will be by Tickets only, and the GARDENS will be CLOSED to the General Public on that Day.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th September, 1893.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH(Interim) DIVIDEND of Rs 50 per Whole and Rs 25 per Half Share for the First Half year,ending 30th June, 1893, is made payable at the Registered Office of theCompany, No. 12,Hammam Street, Fort, on and after THURSDAY, the 5th October, 1893,between the hours of 12 Noon and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 29th September onproduction of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
DAMODHUR THACKERSEY MOOLJI & CO.,
Secrs., Treasrs. and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th September to the 9th October, 1893, both days inclusive.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with a Resolution passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rupees (70) Seventy per Share, Free of Income Tax, will be payable to the registered Shareholders at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 72, Apollo Street, on and after the 29th instant, on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 28th September, 1893.

REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

The Famous

MARIA CHRISTINA BRANDS.

					Rs.	a.
Manilla Specials	No. 1	per box of	50		5	0
Do.	do.	,, 2	,,	100	8	0
Do.	do.	,, 3	,,	100	5	8
Do.	Ordinary	,, 2	,,	100	6	0
Do.	do.	,, 3	,,	100	4	8
Do.	do.	,, 4	,,	100	4	0
Do.	do.	,, 5	,,	100	3	8

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NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.
September 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for the Erection of NEW PREMISES on Hornby Row.

The Drawings, Specifications and Estimates can be Inspected and Forms of Tender obtained at the Offices of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, Architects.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200, and no Tender will be received later than THURSDAY, the 5th October, at 2 P. M.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Co.

KATHIAWAR EXHIBITION, RAJKOT.

NOTICE.

IT is proposed to hold an EXHIBITION in RAJKOT, in NOVEMBER next, and it is hereby notified that if any persons outside the province of Kathiawar are desirous of exhibiting goods in the proposed Exhibition, for sale or otherwise, they should communicate on or before the 1st October next, with the Undersigned, who will give all the needful information.

DAHYABHAI P. DERASARI,
Secretary, Working Sub-Committee.
Kathiawar Exhibition Office, Rajkot, 12th September, 1893.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
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NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

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SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 398 OF 1891.

VANECHAND NIHALCHAND, carrying on business under the name and style of CHIMNAJEE GORIDAS, at Naigaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

RAMACHANDRA PANSHA PATEL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhoiwada, near Raman Mori, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 22nd day of September, 1891, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 3,105-0-1 for debt and interest and costs of the Suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 29th day of March, 1893, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say

FIRSTLY.—All those several plots of Government Tocca land or ground admeasuring 19,120 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the sub-district of Bombay, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Sunwar Sukud Gawad Pandu Panshia and Ramchundra Panshia Patel, under Collector's New Nos. 14385, 14625, 14227, 14323 and 14329, old Nos. 6, 8, 111, 145, and 155 and New Survey Nos. 1-2911, 2-2072, 2346-2057, 1 8 9 A-2066, AB-2116, 1-2117, 3-2121, 1-2465 and 3-2462 and the Premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No.—, and Street No.—, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the public gully, on the North by the public gully and on the South by the public gully road and the said premises are now in the occupation of the said Sunwar Sukud Pandu Panshia and Ramchandra Panshia Patel. The first piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2465, and is bounded on the East and North by the public gully, on the West by the public road, and on the South by the vacant land of Alls Rodrigues ; the second piece bears Collector's New No. 7-2141, and is bounded on the East by the land of Alls Rodrigues, on the West by the land of Haridas Korejl, on the South by the vacant Land of Parsi Rustomjee Rutonjee, and on the North by the land of Parsi Merwanjee Cowasjee ; the third piece bears Collector's New No. 2-2072, and is bounded on the East by the vacant land of Luckma, on the West and North by the land of Manoel D'Sa, and on the South by the public gully ; the fourth piece bears Collector's New No. 2345-2057, and is bounded on the East by the land of Budaji Lagania, on the West by on the North by the public gully, and on the South by the land of Jao Lawrence ; the fifth piece bears Collector's New No. 1 8 9 A-2066 and is bounded on the East by public road, on the West by the land of Dadoo Juggannath, and on the North and South by the public gully ; the sixth piece bears Collector's New No. A B-2116, and is bounded on the East, West and North by the public road, and on the South by public gully ; the seventh piece bears Collector's New No. 1-2117, and is bounded on the East by the public road, on the West by the land of Doningo Angello, on the North by the Gowan of Pamba Sookut, and on the South by the public gully ; the eighth piece bears Collector's New No. 3-2121, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the Land of Antoni Joa Souza, on the North by the water course, and on the South by the property of Crustrao Pandurang ; the ninth piece bears Collector's New No. 5-2465, and is bounded on the East by the public gully, on the West by the land of Canoo Padmanji, on the North by the public gully, on the South by the land of Narayen Jesoo Patel and the defendant, Ramchundra Panshia Patel.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Koras land or ground, situate, lying and being between Parel and Dadur Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 9,736 square yards or thereabouts, be the same little, more or less, and bounded on the North by the vacant ground of the Bombay Municipality, on the East by the Dadur Road, on the South by the vacant ground of Parsi Muncherji Bamonji Panthaky, and on the West by the vacant ground of Mungal Dhaval Thakor, which said land and hereditaments were formerly and are now in the occupation of Agree Sunwar Sookut Gawad, Ramchandra Pandu Panshia Gawad, and the said land is Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 12505, New No. 497555, and New Survey No. 2000, 1990, 1986.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Parel, Bhoiwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement square yards, and Registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 638,605, New No. 4,572 and 4,521, and new Survey No. 2057, 4 5 6 7 and 2-3066, and bounded on the North by the public gully, on the East by the public road, on the West by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, and on the South by the Land of Jewan Gopal and a Rangari ; one of the pieces of land, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2057, is bounded on the East by the property of Jaggonath Kinny, on the North by a public gully, and the property of Manoel D'Sa and on the South by the property of Govind Aloo and Dhunjibhai Dubash, and John Lawrence Lawn and Favioo Bavlia Kanu.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

The properties firstly and thirdly above described will be sold on the Premises at 3-45 and 4-15 o'clock P.M., respectively on FRIDAY, the 29th day of September, 1893.

The property secondly above described will be sold on the Premises at 4-15 o'clock P. M., on SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1893.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The above mentioned Plaintiff has not had possession to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the Fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 25th day of August, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Bombay, July 17, 1893.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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THE BANK receives FI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p. m.

Variety Entertainment for European and Eurasian Poor Fund, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The R. I. M. S. Mayo arrived yesterday from Aden.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kangra sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will not play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mombassa and Zanzibar, per extra s.s. Purulia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and the Kathiawar Coast Ports, per extra s. s. Kola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow, the 30th instant.

A RECONCILIATION FAIR.—A reconciliation fair will be held for Hindus and Mahomedans, at the Victoria Garden, on Sunday, the 1st proximo, commencing at 8 a.m., and continuing till 6 p.m. The shops will be arranged from the main entrance up to the archway.

DISORDERLY HINDUS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Brewin placed twenty-two Hindu rioters before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place during the late riots. The accused, having admitted the offence, were fined one rupee each.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Lohar Street, Dhobi Talao, on the body of Ardeseer Framjee, aged 26 years, a clerk in the Manockjee Petit Mill. A few days ago deceased lost his wife, and ever since he had been in grief. On Wednesday, at noon, he took half a tola of arsenic, from the effects of which he died at 1-45 a. m., yesterday. A verdict of suicidal death was recorded.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TIVOLI THEATRE.—We would beg to refer our readers to an advertisement, appearing in our columns as regards the "Variety Entertainment," to be given this evening, at the Tivoli Theatre, in aid of the European and Eurasian Poor Fund. A very varied and attractive programme has been provided, and the object is certainly a most deserving one. We trust that the funds may be substantially benefited in consequence of the entertainment, which should draw a bumper house.

THE INDO-BRITISH CONCERTS.—We regret that the name of Mr. T. Stephenson was inadvertently omitted from our notice, yesterday, of the concert, held in the Indo-British Institution. Mr. Stephenson contributed greatly to the success of the entertainment by his very clever and excruciatingly laugh-provoking Recitations "Misadventures at Margate" and "My First and Last Appearance." This was not his first, and we trust that it may not be his last kind service to the Institution. Mr. Dove's help as accompanyist on the piano throughout the evening was simply invaluable.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. F. Ryley and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Margherita D'Anjou	Meyerbeer
Nocturne	L'Esperance	Ascher
Valse	Gretchen	D'Albert
Song	The Silver Path	Beran
Selection	Pepita	Lecocq
Polka	L'Esprit	Waldeteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The keeper of the Pronge Light-House yesterday, sent a message to the Byculla Head Police Office, stating that a man, named Bhow Gandar, was seen drowning by the two *calasees* who were then standing on the light-house. A jolly-boat was immediately sent for from Apollo Bunder, and the man was rescued, and brought to the light-house where the keeper, Mr. Davison, gave him some brandy and a blanket. From inquiries made after his rescue, it appears that Bhow was going along on the rocks, when the tide suddenly came on, and he could not get back. When he was taken up in the jolly-boat the water was up to his neck.

DACOITY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday, Superintendents Brewin and Jones charged Papa Shaikh Suleman and five others with dacoity. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Shamrao Manekji Rele defended the first accused. On the 11th ultimo, the first day of the riots, the accused, in company of several other Mahomedans, broke open the shop of Summa Kastoor, a marwaree and carried away property, worth Rs. 500. Evidence for the prosecution was heard during the course of the day and the magistrate formally committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.—A gathering of the members of the club will take place this evening, at 9 o'clock, at the rooms of the Ripon Club, for which occasion the committee has prepared a very entertaining programme, consisting of plute solos, by Mr. J. K. R. Cama, violin solos by Mr. J. Briggs, song "The man that broke the Bank at Monte Carlo," by Mr. F. N. R. Motabhoy, "The song that reached my heart" and "The maid of the mill" by Dr. D. R. Tata. Mr. J. K. R. Cama will recite Jugartha's Prison Thoughts, and Mr. Devidas P. Mehta will give Sheridan's Panegyric on Justice. Scenes from "The Taming of the Shrew" will also be enacted by members of the Club. Members are requested to be present with their friends.

AN UNHAPPY HUSBAND.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, heard the case, in which Cowasji Bomanji, a livery stable-keeper, charged Cowasji Manockji Hakim, with misconduct with his wife Cooverbai. The complainant married Cooverbai about twelve years ago. The husband and wife have not for the last five years lived together, and the complainant now learnt that the accused had an improper intimacy with Cooverbai, who was now enciente. They had left Bombay for Surat and the accused was arrested at Surat, and brought down to Bombay on the 15th instant in consequence of a warrant, issued against him. Mr. Spencer appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Manker, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case stands adjourned.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.—Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Raosaheb C. Morar Rao charged Nizamudin Natta, Mowlabux valud Culhudin, and Abdul Rahiman valud Abdul Rasul with house-breaking and theft, and dishonestly receiving stolen property belonging to Abdul Satar valud Abdul Aziz, valued at Rs. 600. On the night of the 23rd inst., the accused entered the house of the complainant and carried away currency notes, of the value of Rs. 500, and Rs. 100 in cash from the safe. The circumstance of the case have already appeared in these columns. Mr. Ghamat, who represented the accused, led the evidence on behalf of the second and third accused, the first accused having been discharged. The magistrate, after hearing the evidence, convicted the two accused, and sentenced them each to sixteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FISHING.—There are people who fish in troubled waters and there are other fishers, who by catching a larger number of fishes, improve the quality of their haul. From to-day, according to a contemporary, when the quantity is improved, the quality is also bettered. The Barao of Comberjua and the popular deputy of Salsette have applied for the monopoly of catching fish in the streams and seas of Goa. If granted, the privilege will last for twelve years. During that time, nobody will be allowed to fish in Goa with the permission of the above two gentlemen. The contemplating amusement of angling will also be banished. The monopoly is bound to be very lucrative for the pockets of the two fish-farmers. The fisher-class is, however, likely to suffer. They number forty thousand families, it is said. But that can matter little, provided the two deputies line their own nets well. We do not know whether Government have the right to hand over the direction of the living of such a large number of people to the mercenary speculation of a couple of individuals, who want to make up for their parliamentary failure by turning fish-mongers. The largest portion of the Goa population live on fish and as a rule eats flesh once or twice a week only. Under a system of monopoly, the price of the article will go up. It is an indirect tax levied on the people, and may benefit only the two individuals concerned in a large degree and the Government in a smaller measure. The staple manure used in Goa is also fish, and landowners will have to depend for their supply on these new Jew brokers, who are going to trade on the miseries of the people whose interests they were elected to represent. Both the Barao of Combarjua and Mr. Christovam Pinto have done no good for Goa, as its representatives in the Portuguese Parliament. They were supposed to be men of talent, but they carefully hid their light under the bushel all this time. Now they have come out of the shell of inactivity and mutism of years and revealed themselves in a new character. We wish them all success in their new line. True patriotism ought to begin at home. And we have no doubt that its duties will be easier to discharge than Parliamentary ones. The people of Goa ought to arm themselves with patience and pay for this monopoly and pray that no worse ones be granted to other applicants.—*Boletim Indiano.*

PUBLIC COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twentieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No.7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Mr. O. Meyer presiding. The following report was submitted to the meeting :—The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1893. Various adverse circumstances, which the company has had to contend with during the past season, *viz.*, the failure to effect working combinations at Khamgaum, Oomrawattee, and Julgaum, and the consequent unprofitable rates received at those places, the increase in the number of press factories and a shorter crop than last year, have naturally had a very unfavourable effect on the result of the company's working. The total number of bales pressed at all your factories during the past season is 73,072 against 103,512 bales in 1891-92. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's net earning amount to Rs. 9,357-12-11, of which your directors propose to transfer Rs. 9,000 to, "Fund for Equalising Dividend" and Rs. 357-12-11 to "Profit and Loss New Account." Mr. Chubildas Lullubhoy retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The above report together with the audited account and balance-sheet, having been approved and adopted the resolutions were carried re-electing Mr. Chabildass Lullubhoy as a director of the company, and appointing Messrs. Pallonji Framji Mehta and Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamastji as auditors of the company for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each.

The usual compliment to the chair terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the Company, Nos.7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Mr. O. Meyer presiding. The following report of the directors, which was taken as read, was submitted before the meeting :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the annual report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1893. There have been several circumstances, which have made the past season a very unprofitable one for cotton pressing companies, and the experience of your directors has been no exception. Owing to a smaller crop in the Khandeish district, and an increase in the number of press factories in places where the company already has presses at work, combined with the present unremunerative rates in several districts where joint-working arrangements formerly existed, the result of the company's working for the past year has been very unsatisfactory. The total number of bales pressed at your factories during the past season is 76,957 against 1,06,328 bales in 1891-92. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the year's net earnings amount to Rs. 4,711-4 which your directors recommend be carried forward to next year's account. Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee Bunshah retires from the board by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

The above report having been passed the resolutions, confirming the re-election of Mr. Sorabji Rustomji Bunshaw as a director of the company, and appointing Messrs. Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Manockshaw Byramji Master as auditors for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each, were carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the business of the meeting to a close.

VOLKART UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company the following report of the directors' was adopted :—The pressing business of the season 1892-93 cannot, generally speaking, be called a satisfactory one.

During the last few years a great number of new presses have been erected in Western India, mostly by outsiders desirous of making paying investments of funds, and this influx of new presses crowding the very districts where for years past amalgamations had existed amongst the press factories, rendered the task of renewing these amalgamations for last season a very difficult one. In fact these amalgamations fell through at Julgaum, Oomrawuttee and Dhoolia and very low pressing rates were the consequence of the severe competition at these places. The Oomra crop was not a satisfactory one, whilst Tinnevelly had a fair one and Bhownagar had a bumper crop. Your company's presses turned out 78,389 bales against 95,292 bales last year. In pursuance of the resolution passed at the extraordinary genesal meeting of the shareholders of 6th June 1892, the company has acquired the Guntacul Press property from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, and the directors are glad to say that this factory promises to give a good result. The season in the districts around Guntacul commences about the middle of May, and the factory there has pressed in the short space of 1½ months, viz., from 15th May till 30th June last, 7,330 bales. This year's crop on the Guntacul side is a large one. Including a balance of Rs. 760-6-1 brought over from last year, the nett profits for the year under review amount to Rs. 48,282-1 which the directors recommend to appropriate as follows :—To pay a dividend of Rs. 70 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 31,500 ; to place to credit of depreciation account, Rs. 11,000 ; to place to credit of reserve fund, Rs. 5,000 ; to carry forward balance, Rs. 782-1-1 ; total Rs. 48,282-1-1. Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee retires by rotation from the board, but is eligible for re-election. The company's buildings, stores, engines, boilers, and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,85,500. The necessary resolutions being passed a vote of thanks to Mr. L. Aeppli, chairman of the board of directors, terminated the proceedings.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amichund Panalall	100
Thakor Mooljee Pradhan	10
Soorchundbhai Mooljee	100
Panalall Pooranchund	100
Gokalbhoy Moolchund	100
Sorabjee Framji Patell, through Mr. Vurjiwandas	100
	510
Already advertised up to the 25th	16,345
Total	16,855

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJEEVANDAS,
FUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHAN AVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'de. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts
Previously registered	80 07	68 87	66 38	65 14
Thursday, Sept. 28th	.....	.....	0 04	.....
Total	80 07	68 87	66 42	65 14
Total fall to September 28th, 1892	125 6	99 46	97 66	92 56
Total fall to September 28th, 1891	90 74	74 21	74 81	72 65

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

IF he were fortunate in the ballot Mr. Naoroji intended on the motion that the House resolve itself into Committee to consider the Indian Budget to press his proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission. The terms of his projected resolution were as follows :—"That having regard to the grave financial position of the Government of India and the deplorable condition of the people arising out of defects in the system of administration and the oppressive taxation caused by excessive military and civil expenditure this House is of opinion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to make full inquiry into the civil and military administration of India and as to the financial relations which should justly exist between India and this country, such Commission to include a fair proportion of representative Indians and to take evidence in India and England." There is or was a sort of understanding that two nights should be set apart for the discussion of the Indian Budget, but the death of a House of Commons charwoman under circumstances suggesting Asiatic cholera may possibly affect this arrangement. At any rate, it is thought that the unfortunate affair may increase the exodus of the Parliamentarians that set in after the third reading of the Home Rule Bill in the Commons a week ago.

HIGH COURT.—APPELATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CANDY and the Hon. Mr. Justice FULTON).

AN APPEAL FROM A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION DISMISSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. KANJI SEWJEE.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 3rd August last, convicted the accused of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two years. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the accused ; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the complainants in the case.

The accused Kanjee Sewjee, of the firm of Khimjee Kanjee, was charged before Mr. Webb by Ram chandra Krishnarao, head clerk of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, merchants of Bombay, with having on the 16th May last cheated Messrs. Ralli Brothers by falsely pretending that 630 bags of rapeseed could be delivered to them by the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities on the production by them of the railway receipts for those bags, and so dishonestly induced them to deliver to the accused the sum of Rs. 4,950 in part payment for the bags, at that time knowing that delivery would not be made to Messrs. Ralli Brothers of those bags. The complainant and his witnesses proved that the accused sold to Messrs. Ralli Brothers 630 bags of brown rapeseed to arrive from Hissar by the B. B. & C. I. Railway on the terms that 90 per cent of the price of the seeds should be paid by Messrs Ralli Brothers to the accused on his delivery to them of the railway receipts, and that the sum of Rs 4,950, being the 90, per cent was paid to the accused who signed a receipt therefor, and handed to Messers Ralli Brothers at the same time the railway receipts, for those bags. It was further stated in evidence by the witnesses for the prosecution that at no time had the accused ever informed Messers Ralli Brothers that delivery of the seed would not be made to them by the railway company on the production by them of the railway receipts, and that had the firm been so informed, that such delivery would not then have been made, they would not have purchased and paid for the bags of seed, and that no explanation although the accused was frequently requested to do so, had ever been made or attempted to be made by him to the firm why the goods had never been delivered to them after their payment to the accused of Rs. 4,950. It was argued on behalf of the prosecution that the accused, knowing he was in insolvent circumstances at the time, and being in other pecuniary difficulties, having to meet not only those hundees which were drawn on him against the consignment of goods from Hissar, but others also which had been drawn on him against goods shipped to him from Mozuffernagar, went to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, fully aware of those facts and dishonestly concealing them from the firm, sold those seeds to that firm, knowing at the time they would not be delivered, and the dollies of which had in fact already been stopped during their transit by the order of the consignor and unpaid vendor. The accused, in his statement, said that he did not know that the goods would be stopped, or he would not have sold the goods ; that he did not understand a telegram that he had received, and that his agent had no right to stop the seeds which were his, and that he was willing to pay for them. It was argued on behalf of the defence that the accused was justified in selling the railway receipts to the firm, and that the mere handing over the receipts to that firm was not a representation that the goods would be delivered to them. That had the accused been called on to do so, he would have explained that the consignor was not the vendor of the goods, and could claim no right as an unpaid vendor to stop the goods, and that the duty of the firm was to call on the accused, who had not been shown to be unable to pay his debts, to indemnify them against any costs they had been put to, and further that although the accused knew by the telegram that the goods were stopped, still having made purchases from different vendors at different places, he was unable to say which of them by that telegram had stopped the goods, and further that the telegrams he received in connection with the stoppage of the delivery of those goods were mystifying, and that he did not understand them. It appeared to the magistrate that the evidence for the prosecution conclusively showed that the accused, at the time he contracted through the brokers to deliver to Messrs. Ralli Brothers at the Bombay Railway Station, 630 bags of seeds, knew that the goods had been stopped, and that he was also fully aware that he was unable to pay his debts and was an insolvent within the legal meaning of the term, and that in order to pay some of the most pressing of his creditors, he know ing this perhaps to be his only chance of relief from his pressure, obtained the money from the firm for seeds, being at the time fully cognizant that the goods would not be delivered as was proved by the telegram. After a careful consideration of the evidence that had been adduced in the case, and all the facts and circumstances in connection therewith, the Magistrate found it impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the accused at the time he entered into the contract to sell the seed to and received the sum of Rs. 4,950 in part payment thereof from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was in insolvent circumstances, and that he at that time knew that the bags could not or would not be delivered to the firm, because they had been stopped as the telegrams from Hissar showed him by the consignor thereof, and that the accused possessing that knowledge dishonestly concealed it from the firm and obtained the money, and thereby committed the offence of cheating under 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate, therefore, convicted the accused under that section, and considering that a case for exemplary punishment, sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was contended on behalf of the accused before their lordships, that the Magistrate was in error in holding that the prisoner made a false or any representation to Messrs. Ralli Brothers, or their brothers, when he sold the railway receipts, and that he intended to deceive them. The Magistrate ought to have held that it was not proved that the consignors of the goods, covered by the railway receipts sold to the firm, had any right to ask the railway company to withhold delivery of the goods to the firm, who were the holders of the railway receipts. The prisoner was not insolvent about the time he sold the receipts and when the delivery of the goods was stopped. The magistrate had failed to consider, and had entirely ignored the evidence for the prisoner, that he honoured and paid hoondees to the extent of Rs. 3500 on the day previous to the day on which he was alleged to have been insolvent, and to have committed the offence of cheating, and that he had all along been ready and willing to return to the firm the full amount of the money they had advanced against the railway receipts, and offered to do so in his statement to the lower court. When delivery of the goods was stopped, none of the four hoondees were presented to the prisoner and he had not dishonoured any of them. The magistrate had committed an error in law in holding that the delivery of the goods was rightfully stopped, or that Messrs. Ralli Brothers could not have got delivery of the goods if they had taken proper steps to enforce their rights. In any event, it was contended that the punishment inflicted was excessive.

Their lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, saw no reason to interfere with the magistrates decision, and the appeal was dismissed.

DACOITY AND EXTORTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin charged a Mahomedan, named Esoob Mahomed, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with committing dacoity on the Duncan Road, on Friday, the 11th August. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution, while the accused was undefended. It appears that, on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th August last, the accused with thirty or forty other Mahomedans, broke into the shop of a Marwaree, named Nathoo Soma, at Duncan Road. Having entered the place, the accused struck the seat, upon which the Marwaree was seated, with a heavy club and demanded from him Rs. 25, which the Marwaree refused, saying that he had no money. The accused, thereupon, threatened to kill him and stab him with a knife. The Marwaree got alarmed and ran to the back-door, where, seeing an old Mahomedan woman, he asked her to protect him. Before the Mahomedan woman could afford any protection, the accused followed the Marwaree and again demanded the money and repeated his threat. The Marwaree, having no money with him, could not comply with the demand. The accused thereupon tore the four earrings, off the Marwaree's ears. The Marwaree remained in concealment until 13th August, when on seeing some policemen passing along the road, he called them to his assistance and gave them certain information, which led to the arrest of the accused. The police after making inquiries, recovered some property stolen from the Marwaree's shop, as also the property belonging to a liquor shop-keeper, residing in the locality.

The accused will be committed to the next Sessions this morning.

Holloway's Pills.—Changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most careful of their health, and particular in their diet. These effective, purifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective action of the digestive organs. They augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and the impossibility of its doing harm.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEPT. 27.

THE Horse Show this year has not nearly so many exhibits as last year's, the total number of exhibits amounting to 319, as against 585 horses and ponies when the Show was held in Ahmednagar. The brood mares and stock show up well, the last-named particularly so. The Remount Department have bought some of them for the rearing depot. There are twelve classes in all, "Branded mares, over 14 hands, not under 4 years." The first class were much admired animals generally ; some of them were old exhibits, Class II. comprising "Branded mares, bred in India," contained some good animals, the first three awards being especially so. This class also contained several animals, who had competed on previous occasions. Four extra prizes were awarded by the judges of Rs. 10 each in this class. Class III.—mares for mule breeding. There is not much worth comment. Class IV.—yearly colts bred in India—possesses some good-looking promising colts. In Class VII., Two-year-old fillies are some good animals, and an extra prize was awarded in this case. There were some fairish specimens among the three-year-old fillies also.

The trials and competitions, in connection with the Fancy Classes exhibiting at the above Show, came off this afternoon. The weather was very warm but bright and sunny, and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Class I. was "Pairs of Horses and Ponies in Harness," and carried of by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's pair of bay Australians, Dauntless and Baroness. Mrs. Cruickshank won the second prize. The first prize in Class II. "Single Horses in Harness," was won by H. E. the Governor for his bay country-bred mare Hebe. There were eleven competitors in this class. Class III. for "Teams" fell through for want of competitors, no one caring to enter the field against the two lovely teams of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and they were simply "highly commended" by the judges. Five entries for the next Class IV. "Tandem," won by Dr. Bull's Maid of Honour and Fancy, bay Australians. Thirteen competitors turned out for Class V. Mr. Beaty's Jujube, in an American trotting machine, took first prize. Class VI. "Chargers" brought out eight competitors, who were put through their facings by the judges. The final test of standing in front of a squad of infantry, who fired at them from 25 yards, proved too much for several of the horses. Captains Gabb and Geoghegan divided first prize between them. Classes VII. and VIII. were for "Hunters," and brought out a large field of competitors. Captain Lecky's Drummer obtained first prize in the first, and Major Blomfield's Merlin in the second, Lady Harris's Harkaway securing second prize. The Ladies' Jumping Competition which was won by Mrs. Burder excited considerable interest, although only seven entered. There were nine competiors in Class XII. Dr. Bull's Maid of Honour took first prize for some splendid jumping. Mr. Burder's Billy took the loose gate very well, but like Miss Bull's Bullfinch failed at the water jump. Surgeon-Colonel Gaye who was riding Mr. Gray's Oyster cleared the first two jumps successfully, but his horse refused the Water Jump, and in getting out threw his rider heavily against a post, inflicting a nasty gash on his cheek which bled profusely. It was afterwards pronounced to be a flesh wound only, and nothing serious is anticipated. The Pony Jumping Competition was won by Mr. Thomas on Cocked Hat. There were only four competitors for the High Jump, and General Gataere was the only competitor who turned out for the High Pony Jump. At the conclusion the prize-winners paraded, and H. E. the Governor presented the prizes, and made a short effective speech, in which he drew attention that the object of Government in presenting the prizes for the Horse Show was not to encourage the Fancy Classes, which society could do for itself, but to encourage the breeding of good horses. Although the Show across the way was better than that held here two years it was behind that held at Nagar last year, the reason being that Poona breeders will go to Nagar, but Nagar breeders will not come to Poona. He said it was a question whether the Show ought not to be held in Ahmednagar. He congratulated the hon. secretary of the committee and those interested in the success of the Show on the result of this year's Show. The following were the winners :—

CLASS I.—Pairs of horses and ponies in harness. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by Colonel Carrington. 2nd prize, a silver cup.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's b austs Dauntless and Baroness 1
Mrs Cruickshank's br austs Nora Crena and Daffodil 2
Mr S A Wahed's b Arabs Silver Rein and Tabriz
H H Maharajah Sir Pertab Singh's b obs Soondree and Parvatee
Mr Jacob Sassoon's b austs—
Rosaldar Saldulla Khan's blk austs Sultan and Lila
Major Coke's c a Mustapha and Imperator

CLASS II.—Single horses in harness. 1st prize, a silver cup presented by H. H. the Aga Khan. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by the officers of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. 3rd prize, a silver cup.

H E the Governor's b c h m Hebe 1
Mr S A. Wahed's g Arab Venus 2
Dr Bull's b aust Fancy 3
Mr H C Burder's b e n z Jackal
Major Blomfield's b aus g Merlin
Surgeon-Major Young's br eng Daphne
Mr Goolamhoosen Allana's g Hunter Rustam
General Gataere's br Arab The Shah
Aga Z Shah's c c b Sacre Tonnere
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's b aust Ormonde
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's b aust Baroness

CLASS III.—Teams. 1st prize, a silver cup.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's br aust Donovan, Common, Ben digo, and Diamond. Highly commended.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's b aust Dauntless, Baroness Rajah, and Prince. Highly commended.

CLASS IV.—Tandems. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by Colonel Harris.

Dr Bull's b austs Maid of Honour and Fancy 1
Surgeon-Major Young's eng Daphne and aust Go-Bang 2
Capt Fowle's Pony Tandem 3
Mr Bond's ch ch Milliner and b ch Kitty
Major Seppings' g Arabs Fury and Granite

CLASS V.—Single ponies in harness. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by the officers, K. O. Yorkshire L. I. 2nd prize, a silver cup. 3rd prize, a silver cup.

Mr Beatty's ch ch Jujube 1
Mr Moochool Shah's g a Speed of Thought 2
Capt Fowle's Pony Crow 3
H E the Commander-in-Chief's b a Teb
Mr Bond's b ch m Kitty
Mr C Wellesley's Pony
Mr Alexander's br aust Brown Bess
Major Sepping's b a Emperor
Capt Lecky's g gh Iron Duke
Mr C Waddington's b ch Buttercup
Mrs Sealy's w Pegu Bishop
Mr Wolseley's c a Sanction
Mr Newnham's g ch Daisy

CLASS VI.—Horses and mares—chargers. 1st prize, a silver cup, to best English or Colonial, presented by General Blundell. 1st prize, a silver cup, to best Arab or C. B., presented by the officers, L. Battery R. H. A. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar. 3rd prize, a silver cup, presented by the officers, Royal Artillery, Kirkee.

Capt Geoghegan's b aust Banshee } 1
Capt Gabb's b a Sowar }
Capt Leckie's b aust Drummer 2
Major Barrow's b aust Young Livingstone 3
H E the Commander-in-Chief's b aust Countess
Major O'Connell's b per Babe
Major Pengree's b aust Cavalier
Surg-Major Martin's b eng Mombasa
Mr Whiting's b aust Table Top
Col Curteis's aust Colonist
Col Curteis' b aust Cordite
Capt Fowle's b aust Electric
Mr C Wellesley's—
Mr C Waddington's c aust Whitefoot
Mr Stewart's b a Lancer
Mr Stewart's b a Sultan
Br-Genl W Gataere's b a h The Shah

CLASS VII.—Horses and mares, hunters calculated to carry 13st. to hounds. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. 3rd prize, a silver cup, presented by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

Capt Lecky's b aust Drummer 1
Mr H C Burder's b aust Billy 2
Surg-Major Martin's b eng Mombasa 3
Dr Bull's g aust Corinthian
Capt Mayne's g aust Chappie
Mr C Wellesley's—
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's br aust Faust
Mr C Waddington's c aust Whitefoot

CLASS VIII.—Horses and mares, hunters calculated to carry 11st. to hounds. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by H. E. the Governor. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by H. H. the Maharajah Holkar. 3rd prize a silver cup.

Major Blomfield's b aust Merlin 1
H E Lady Harris' g eng Harkaway 2
Capt Mercer's d aust Dunmore 3
Miss Mackenzie's g arab Glowworm
Mr H C Burder's b aust Imperial
Major Pengree's b aust Cavalier
Mr Thomas' b aust Kettledrum
Mr Symons' b aust Bittern
Dr Ferguson's c a Paddy
Mr Newsom's b aust Cabin Boy
Dr Bull's g aust Corinthian
Capt Fowle's b aust Electric
Capt C Harrison's r aust Musketeer
Mr C Gray's br aust Oyster
Mr C Gray's b aust Spot Brown
Capt Lecky's ch aust Grasshopper
Mr Cruickshank's ch aust Butterfly
Capt Gabb's b aowar

CLASS IX.—Ponies not exceeding 13-3, hunters calculated to carry 10st. to hounds. 1st prize, a silver cup presented by the officers, Lancashire Fusiliers. 2nd prize. 3rd prize.

Capt Holdsworth's c aust Sunshine 1
Mr C Gray's c aust Jim 2
Mr J L Symons' g Arab Soheil 3
Mr Bond's ch cb Milliner
Genl Gataere's br cb The Jewel
Capt Fowle's ch g a Fiver
Mr C Wellesley's—
Mr Burder's g aust Snowflake
Mr Alexander's g p Cymru Bach
Mr Wolseley's c a Sanction
Mr Moochool Shahs' g a Speed of Thought
Mr Badcock's b cb Bob
Major Seppings' b Arab Emperor
Mr C Waddington's b cb Buttercup
Mr Stewart's b a Kismet II
Mr Beatty's c cb Jujube
Mr Baldwin's b a Hashim
Capt Gabb's ch a Sherry

CLASS X.—Horses and mares, ladies' horses constantly ridden as such. To be ridden by ladies. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by Brig-Genl. Gataere. 2nd prize, a silver cup. 3rd prize, a silver cup.

H E Lady Harris' g eng Harkaway 1
Mr C Waddington's b cb Czarina 2
Mrs Bagnell's b aust Problem 3
Miss Mackenzie's g a Glowworm
Major O'Connell's p per Babe
Mr H C Burder's b aust Billy
Mr H C Burder's b aust Imperial
Major Pengree's b aust Cavalier
Dr Bull's b aust Fancy
Capt Harrison's r aust Musketeer
Mr C Gray's br aust Oyster
Miss Hutchinson's b a Tripos
Mrs Cruickshank's b aust Daffodil
General Gataere's br a h The Shah

CLASS XI.—Jumping competition for horses and ponies. To be ridden by ladies. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by H. H. the Maharajah Sir Pratab Singh of Jodhpore. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by Major O'Connell.

Mr H C Burder's b aust Billy 1
H E Lady Harris' g eng Harkaway 2
Mr H C Burder's b aust Imperial
Miss Bull's ch cb Bullfinch
Miss Hutchinson's b a Tripos
Mr C Waddington's b cb Czarina
Capt C Harrison's r aus Musketeer

CLASS XII.—Jumping competition for horses. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by H H the Maharajah Holkar. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by H H the Maharajah Holkar. 3rd prize, a silver cup, presented by H H the Maharajah Holkar.

Dr Bull's b aust Maid of Honour 1
Mr Thomas' b aust Kettledrum 2
Miss Bull's c cb Bullfinch 3
Mr H C Burder's b aust Billy
Mr J L Symons' b aust Heathcock
Dr Ferguson's c a Paddy
Mr Newsom's b aust Cabin Boy
Genl Gataere's br cb The Jewel
Mr C Gray's b aust Spot Brown
Capt Lecky's b aust Drummer
Mr C Waddington's b aust Jubilee II
Capt Carthew Yorstoun's b a Vanity

N.B.—The competition is once round.

Ties to be jumped off over such fences as Judges may select.

CLASS XIII.—Jumping competition for ponies 13-3 and under. 1st prize, a silver cup, presented by the Maharajah Holkar. 2nd prize, a silver cup, presented by the Maharajah Holkar. 3rd prize, a silver cup, presented by the Maharajah Holkar.

Mr Thomas' b cb Cocked Hat 1
Genl Gataere's br cb The Jewel 2
Mr Cb ch cb Milliner 3
Mr Samson's d cb Norman
Mr C Wellesley's—
Mr Badcock's b cb Beb
Mr C Gray's c aust Jim
Mr C Gray's c cb Moorghi
Mr C Waddington's b cb Buttercup
Mr Baldwin's b a Hashim
Mr Baldwin's b cb Ulu

CLASS XIV.—High jump for horses. Prize, a silver cup.

Major Waddington's Jubilee 1
Dr Bull's Maid of Honour
Miss Bull's Bullfinch
Mr Burder's Billy

CLASS XV.—High jump for ponies. Prize, a silver cup.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Dr. Munday charged Cooverji Cowasji Dubash with defamation, again came on for hearing before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, acting Third Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Brown, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar, in the beginning, offered to tender on behalf of his client an unqualified apology for what had occurred.

Mr. Brown refused to accept the apology, saying that the persistence with which the accused had tried to oust the complainant from his position as a medical practitioner in the harbour, did not allow him to do so.

Several witnesses, including Mr. John Comings, the ch

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Buildings, the valuable handsome open carved and plain blackwood household furniture, solid marble table on marble stand, large Parian figures under glass domes, hanging argand lamps, Brussels carpets, large pier glasses, English lavatories, &c.

Also on account and at the risk of the concerned—
8 real old satsuma large size flower jars, 4, 4½ and 5 ft. high with covers and on stands fit for drawing rooms and suitable for presents.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNS AND REVOLVERS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd prox., at 3 p.m. the Guns and Revolvers of the late Army Navy and Civil Service Co-Operative Society of India, Limited.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—
1 square pianoforte by Rose and Co.
2 cases 20 dozen carpet brooms.
1 cask 27 gallons old whiskey.
1 D.-B B.-L. gun in case by Holland and Holland.
1 D.-B pin fire 12 bore rifle by Powell in case.
16 casks of claret.
On account of the concerned—
1 case 8 pieces flowered furniture velvet.
3 cases 38 pieces flowered velvet.
On account and at the risk of the Indentors—
1 case stationery.
1 case walking sticks, toys, &c.
By order of Deopa Jotta and Co., and on account and at the risk of Bhaesaroop Indersaroop and Hajee Cassum Hajee Essa—
44 Japanese silk sarees, 5 gold embroidered table covers, 4 silver kudas, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Ramjee Gokuldass and Co.—
5 cases silk bordered dhotar.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 strong-built landau.
1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 safety bicycle "Raglan."
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of old iron and steel leather pieces and cuttings, old gunny cordage, old powlins, racks, wax, cloths, &c.

SALE OF 5 SHARES IN THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 4th October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar by order of Messrs. Nessey Khairaz and Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Tod, Durant and Co.—
5 shares in the Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ld., numbered 446 to 450.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES.

At the Coach Factory of Messrs W and Nadkarni, Girgaum.

On THURSDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum, opposite Messrs Cummoo Jaffer Suleman's premises—
A number of new and secondhand carriages consisting of shigrams, landau, vis-a-vis, mail phaeton, boat phaeton, brougham, &c., also tools, shed, &c.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co

Bombay, September 29, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods—
1 new D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. 10 bore side lever gun, with implements.
1 set plated spoons and forks in 56 pieces.
A lot of valuable medical books.
By order of the concerned—
118 bundles hoop iron.
2 type writres.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 tricycle.
1 powerful bay Arab, about 14-2, aged, goes in harness and saddle.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office-brougham.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 dark bay Arab galloway suitable for dog-cart.
1 tonga newly done up.
1 office shigram in good order.
One Aden cow, seven months in calf, giving three seers of milk at present.
One grey calf of the above.
One nearly new ball bearing bicycle.
1 grey horse belonging to the Police Department.
1 handsome strong dark bay Australian horse, the property of H. W. Uloth, Esq., proceeded to England.
1 set of second-hand double and set of single plated mounted harness.

The following property will be put up for Sale by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under instructions from Mr. Mirza Hoossin Khan, Attorney for Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan, of Surat, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Haji Sedick Allana, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of September, 1890, and made between the said Haji Sedick Allana of the one part and the said Nawab Mir Asadalli Khan of the other part :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, otherwise known as Rungaree Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, but within the registration sub-district of Bombay aforesaid, containing by admeasurement 116 1-9 square yards or thereabout, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 31 and Street Nos. 121, 123, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1449, and new No. 7301, old Survey No. 1037, new Survey No. 1934, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the said Syed Abdool Rahiman Street, on or towards the north by the property of Hajee Gazee Abaman, and on or towards the south by the property of Hajrabai, widow of Hajee Soomar Esse, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Mirza Hoossin Khan, Attorney for the said mortgagee, at his office, in Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI, NEXT TO THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S LEATHER FACTORY.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Mr. H. C. Dumbell, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th October next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises :—

All that Government leasehold land, with messuages, tenements, sheds, &c., situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 16,672 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by public road called Dharavi Road, on the west by the sea, on the north by Sion Fort, and on the south by Government land, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vender.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT HAYNES ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 12th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Purbhooram Jeevanram Wahed, in pursuance of the power of sale given to him in an indenture of mortgage and further charge, dated the 13th May and 23rd August, 1889, respectively, and on account and at the risk of Atmaram Madhowjee, the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Haynes Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and in the Island of Bombay, admeasuring 7,830 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 297, 93, 314, and Collector's new No. 1223, and old survey No. 1, and new Survey No. 3151, and bounded on the west by the said Haynes Road, on the east by the land belonging to Soonder Bhewjee, on the south by the house and land of Cassum Sulleman, and on the north by the land of Babool Harjee.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DADY SETT AGIARY ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 14th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jotha Narotjee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Crustna Mathoora Naiquin, under power of sale reserved in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st August 1889, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, situate in the cart called Doongarwady, on the south side of Dadyshet Agiary Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 40 feet in breadth and 160 feet in length, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 46, new No. 4348, old Survey No. 251, and new Survey No. 1A-240, together with the dwelling house and chawls standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3950, 3951, 3952, and 3953, and Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 110, and 112, and bounded on the east by the limit of Rowjee Ballajee's ground, on the west by the limit of the ground now or late of Harichund Bhaskerjee, on the south by the Portuguese cart, and on the north by the said Dadyshet Agiary Road, which said premises have been for some time past and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and her tenants.

For further particulars of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BONE CRUSHING MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frora Bander, two bone crushers and a distintegretor, together with a large teakwood corrugated iron shed, coal, tubs, coal crab winch, cob wheels, platform scale, weighing scale and weights, pulleys, large iron chains, galvanized sheets, &c.
The above is now on view.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

1 D.-B. B.-L. C.-F. gun in case complete with implements by "G. H. Daw."

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, September 29, 1893.

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Bombay Flour, 1½ Anna a lb.
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OF
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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th Instant, at 3 p.m., at the New Foras Road Fruit, Vegetable, and Mutton Market, the right of occupancy of the new stalls from 1st October, 1893. Each stall will be put up separately, and such sale will be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer ; the amount of each offer for a quarter must be paid over to the Superintendent of Markets, as each stall is knocked down to the bidder whose offer is the highest.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 29, 1893.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 3-16 per cent. in 4 per cent. Government Securities, at £65⅜ ; but this was the only change yesterday in the Stock Exchange quotations which usually reach us through that channel ; Consols and Indian Sterling Loan having remained at 98 and 107, respectively. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was further reduced ½ per cent., to 2½ per cent. ; that on short London Bills remaning unaltered, at 1½ per cent. The price of Bar Silver was still 34½d. per lb. in London ; but in New York, the quotation was nominal ; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. Paris quotations again come unaltered, at 98¼ *ex coupon* for Rentes ; and fcs. 25·21½ for Exchange on London.

The Indian Council made an allotment either of Bills or Wire Transfers. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks put down their buying rate on London at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2 13-16d.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 43s. c. i. f, for 416lbs., shipment to Dunkirk, this and or next month, which shows an advance of 6d. per quarter on Tuesday's quotations.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening ; Surats quiet ; and Arrivals quiet but steady ; the day's Sales having been 10,000 bales, including 400 East Indian. A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-Americans, at 4 9-16d. per lb. ; and all grades of Broach were lower to the same extent ; while Arrivals receded 1-16d. in all positions, 4 29-64d. having been the quotations both for the nearest and the most distant deliveries. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

A further decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 8 3-16 cents ; and December Futures were 16 points lower, at 8·01 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 27,000 bales ; and the following comparison is now shown between this new season's first arrivals of the crop, and those in the same period last year, and the year before :—

		1893.	1892.	1891.
Wednesday's	Receipts	27,000	17,000	28,000
Four days'	do.	111,000	93,000	169,000
Since 1st inst.	.....	294,000	354,000	674,000

Here a moderate bnsiness has been done in the staple at a further decline of Re. 1 per candy, the market being steady at the reduction. Exporters have bought 950 bales, consisting of 300 Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 195 ; 250 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 191½ ; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 200 ; and Barsee, at Rs. 204½ ; while the Mills have taken 600 bales, made up of 250 each of Wudwan, at Rs. 202½ ; and Sheagaum, at Rs. 189½-92 ; and 100 Kutchgaum, at Rs. 177 per candy.

Since the date of the last telegrams from the Cotton-ginning districts at the beginning of the week the weather, except at Bellary and Hubli, where rain was still much needed, had been seasonable, and the plants were flourishing in all the circles, the fine weather reported by this morning's messages having improved the crop prospects in districts where there had been too much rain.

WHEAT remains quiet in tone, and only a small export business has been done to-day ; but prices of all descriptions are still unchanged.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been taken to a considerable extent by shippers, in a firm market, and the price of *Linseed* has further advanced, in sympathy with home advices, half an anna, say to Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,075	bales.
Wheat	7,672	cwts.
Linseed	3,339	„
Rapeseed	3,314	„
Gingelly	2,841	„
Poppyseed	1,099	„
Groundnuts	532	„
Castorseed	4,470	„
Rice	2,791	„

FREIGHTS are steady. The P. and O. Company has booked Linseed for London, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a little having been done at these rates ; but last evening's closing steadiness was but of short duration, for here, as at Calcutta, rates have receded 1-32d., all round, to-day. *Want of confidence*, caused by the Government continuing their policy of *looking on* and *doing* nothing, acts as a deterrent to holders of produce from parting with the same at a reasonable price, in the hope that a lower Exchange will enhance the value of their property, and also to orders coming from Europe, on account of the uncertainty which prevails for the same reason ; and, with the continued enquiry on the part of the Banks for phantom export Bills, which are not likely to come out until something is done to restore confidence again, rates close weak and demoralized as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-16d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 3 3-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·59½	„

with forward rates nominal.

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 20th Sept. 1893	1,24,20,000
Add—Silver received during the week	....
	1,24,20,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week	3,01,000
	1,21,19,000
Bullion belonging to private Individuals	.....
	1,21,19,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 1-16d. for Fours for Money and the settlement, and 104¾ to 15-16 for the August account, and further advanced, in a firm market, to 105 3-16, and 105 7-8, in those positions, respectively, at which they closed. 98¾ to 99 has been quoted for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES remain as dull as ever ; and a decline of Rs. 25 in Queen, and of Rs. 2½ in Luckmidas Mill shares are the only changes in our list this evening.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼ ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 3-8.
Bar Silver	34 1/8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 28.

The s. s. Rasetta left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

H. M. S. Boadicea Cossack and Redbreast from Seychelles arrived.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 28th September, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	27	3	20 p.m.	15	49
Teheran	28	2	22 p.m.	...	46
Suez	28	2	50 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 28th September, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	...	1
„ Kurrachee	...	17	...	1
„ Madras	3	43	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIRDWOOD—September 27, at Simla, the wife of Captain H C T Birdwood, R E, of a daughter.
DUKE—September 24, at Darjiling, the wife of F W Duke, I C S, of a son.
DUNLOP—September 23, at Murree, the wife of Mr J B Dunlop, Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, of a daughter.
MACDONALD—September 20, at 8, Victoria Terrace, Calcutta, the wife of W R Macdonald, of a daughter.
MESTON—September 23, at Naini Tal, the wife of J S Meston, I C S, of a son.
ROGERS—September 18, at Landour, the wife of Sergeant Rogers, District Staff Office, Agra, of a son.
WOLLEY-DOD—September 22, at Simla, the wife of F Wolley-Dod, Deputy Consulting Engineer, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—LOWIS—September 20, at St Andrew's Church Darjiling, by the Rev W H Bray, M A, William Henry Heton Arden, eldest son of the Rev J Wood, M A, of Highfield, Wigan, to Margaret Louisa, eldest daughter of Edmund Elliot Lowis, late B C S.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1893.

THE Prime Minister has lost no time in going north to speak to his constituents in Mid-Lothian, and he has taken the opportunity to fulminate against the House of Lords to an enthusiastic audience of his supporters in Edinburgh. He throws on the Upper House the responsibility for the fact that after a Session devoted to the Government of Ireland Bill the Irish question still blocks the way to all legislation for Scotland and the rest of the Kingdom. He repeats in other words what he said at Pennicuick after the General Election, that the rejection of measures by the House of Lords do not furnish reason for a Dissolution, but may be a reason for dealing with the House of Lords. He now goes further and says that a Dissolution on account of the rejection of the Bill by the Upper House would be unconstitutional and monstrous, and treason to the nations which have a title to govern themselves ; adding that the existence of the House of Lords is a question for the electors. This is a declaration of war to the knife against the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone predicts that they will have cause to bitterly lament that the Lords raised this issue on a question which will be revived "before the expiration of another Session"—an incidental announcement that the Government of Ireland Bill will come "with but after" purely British measures in 1894, and will no longer have the first place. The Prime Minister, who is now in his eighty-fourth year announces his intention to make the existence of the House of Lords a question for the electors, just twenty-one years ago, when addressing as open-air meeting of one hundred thousand people on Blackheath, declined to commit himself to such a struggle on the ground that he had observed that the people of England "have a sneaking kindness for a lord." I will think once," said Mr. Gladstone on that occasion, "I will think twice, I will think three times, before I propose to abolish the House of Lords. And I will tell you why. I have throughout my long experience of political life observed that every Englishman has a sneaking kindness for a lord." Three times seven years have passed since that prudent declaration dissolved into thin air the plans favoured by the Mr. Labouchere of that time for the extinction of the "Gilded Chamber." There is nothing to show that the bulk of Englishmen have during that time ceased to look upon lords with affection. One of the strongest complaints made against the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty was based on the fact that he is not a peer of the realm.

A VERY opportune translation from the German of Herr Josef Popowski's work on the "Antagonismus" of British and Russian interests in Asia has just been published by Archibald Constable and Co., London. The "Rival Powers in Central Asia," the English designation of the book has been translated by Mr. A. Baring Brahaut, and edited by Mr. C. G. D. Black, late in charge of the geographical business of the India Office has prefaced it with a compendium of the events which have passed on the Afghan frontier during the two years that have elapsed since Herr Popowski wrote. The volume, is therefore, quite up to date, bringing matters almost down to the despatch of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission to the Amir. An excellent map setting forth the latest results of British and Russian surveys on the frontier which is arousing so much attention in the political world, accompanies the book. The author's preface shows that the writer who, though bearing a Sclavonic name, is an Austrian, is by no means enamoured of Russian civilization, which he regards as Byzantine and Asiatic, and not on the same plane as that of Western Europe. He looks upon the Russian Empire as a restless, expansive force, which has unremittingly concentrated its energies on the South, and chiefly in the direction of Constantinople and Central Asia. The European Powers, and Austria especially, must at all costs keep Russia out of Constantinople, while her advance in Central Asia constitutes a danger to the British Empire in India. In both directions therefore, a resolute and unyielding resistance will be offered to the Russian advance. The object of the writer is to show that it is to the interest of Great Britain to coalesce with the Central Powers, so that a combined resistance may be presented to the common enemy. He points out that Russia's policy, both in Europe and Asia, is active and aggressive, while Austria and England only desire the maintenance of the existing state of things. He even goes so far as to say that we should submit quietly to the forward movement, if the pace were less rapid, for in that case the decisive war would be fought by a future generation. It is by no means clear even yet, that if a combat *a outrance* has to decide the question it will not be the glorious privilege of our sons, rather than of ourselves, to drive back the invaders and vindicate the security of India.

Herr Popowski in a very interesting chapter really justifies those who hold that the issue will be joined so far as we are concerned, in the next century rather than in this when he candidly admits that Russia fully realises that her interests require that her best troops and her chief attention shall be concentrated on her German and Austrian frontiers, and that only her second best troops and part of her attention can be spared for the furtherance of events on the side of Afghanistan. It is true that he recognises that if Russia were relieved from anxieties on her European frontiers, and some extraordinary provocation on this side seemed to render it necessary at any cost to strike a heavy blow at Great Britain, she would be able in the course of six months to concentrate two hundred thousand men in her Trans-Caspian Provinces, with a view to operations in Afghanistan and an ultimate attempt to invade India. But as matters are, and as they are likely to continue till either a general tabling of the cards by the diplomatists of Europe enables each Empire to "indemnify" itself at the expense of the second-rate kingdoms for the aggrandisement of its more formidable neighbours, or a battle of Armageddon changes the map of the world for good and all, there is no likelihood of Russia being in a position to give undivided attention to plans for testing the strength of our strong and well-defended frontier. It is not too much to say that the main purpose of the author in writing his book was to put in the clearest light all the arguments which an Austrian can urge to induce Great Britain to throw in her lot with the Powers constituting the Triple Alliance, in so far as that "league of peace" forms an obstacle in the way of Russian expansion. No reference is made to French aggressiveness ; the Dual Alliance is mentioned only to deny its existence. The writer confines himself strictly to his theme—the antagonisms between English and Russian interests in Asia. Therefore, he is within his right when he refrains from any mention of the other nightmare that disturbs the repose of the Central Powers. The omission suggests the wisdom of a certain reserve in according complete confidence to Herr Popowski's pleading for British co-operation with the Coalition—as against Russia. When discussing in the fifth and last chapter England's value to the Central European Alliance, and considering very much at his ease what it behoves England to do under present circumstances, the writer allows it to be too plainly seen that his object is rather to get Austrian chestnuts out of the fire, than to add to the security of our north-western frontier. He does not underrate the immense value of the accession of Great Britain to the Triple Alliance ; it would secure for the latter the command of the sea ; protect the coast of Italy against the fear of invasion, and thus set free an Italian Army of three hundred thousand men ; relieve Germany of any apprehension on the Baltic, which would render a hundred thousand men available for operations elsewhere ; threaten Russia even at St. Petersburg, and thus impede her action on distant frontiers ; bring a constraining influence to bear on Turkey, Bulgaria, and Roumania ; and compel Denmark to be neutral. He even believes that France under those conditions would decline to risk a war, and leave Austria and her three allies to fight it out with Russia. He disbelieves in the Dual Alliance, and would be glad to see France, "one of the most brilliant representatives of French civilisation," remaining a passive spectator of a war between Russia and the Quadruple Alliance. All this may be a dream, but not even to realise it would the writer agree that Great Britain should be guaranteed by the Coalition against an attack by Russia or France "at Herat or anywhere else," as Colonel Maurice phrases it.

Herr Popowski leaves off dreaming and comes down to practical politics when there is a question of reciprocity. "A sovereign state," he writes, "must itself take action on behalf of its own interests, and a condition is formed for the joint protection of the common interests of two or more States. Thus, for instance, the controversy pending between Great Britain and France regarding the New Hebrides was of no consequence whatever to Austria, Germany, and Italy, and on that account could not possibly become a *casus faderis*. Herat, and even the whole of Afghanistan, are equally indifferent to the States mentioned. Hartmann, who is said frequently to express the ideas of Prince Bismarck on foreign questions, wrote in 1887 in the *Gezenwart*, in an article, entitled 'Russia in Europe' : If Russia seeks future conquests in Asia, she will not be hindered from doing so by any European power." Therefore no peace Coalition—no Coalition having the continuance of peace as its object—is possible with Great Britain, a Power that might be entangled in a war with Russia about Herat, or with France—about, say Siam—with which the Triple Alliance would have no concern. But the author goes on to prove to his own satisfaction that it would be to the interest of Great Britain to enter into an engagement to join the Coalition when war breaks out between the latter and Russia, and apparently with France, though the hope is expressed that France would not take part in the struggle. Nay more, he affirms that the late Government has given such an engagement, and he appeals to something which fell from Sir James Fergusson in the House of Commons in confirmation of his impression that such an understanding exists. If that be the case we stand committed to fight by the side of the Coalition, should war break out on the Continent ; but the Coalition is not bound to take our side, or to take any side at all, if we be attacked by the Powers—aimed at by this understanding—in any part of the world. We must take leave to doubt the correctness of Herr Popowski's interpretation of Sir James Fergusson's not very clear observations "in respect to an "understanding" with Italy, which had reference solely to the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. However that may be, the Austrian writer is of opinion that although Great Britain cannot expect the Central Powers to move a soldier in defence of Herat, to the fate of which they are profoundly indifferent, yet still it would be her interest and her duty to join the Coalition once it was committed to a war, no matter how, with Russia, or even with Russia and France combined. For our co-operation we might hope to attain the opportunity of combining with Turkey to wrest Kars and Batoum, and eventually Tiflis and the Caucasus from Russia, and thus throw back for a long period of time the realisation of Russian designs on Asiatic Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and India. If defeated the Anglo-Turkish Army would fall back on Armenia *pour mieux sauter*. The Austrian chestnuts would be safe. The writer who penned these speculations is not wanting in acumen, as is shown in his analysis of the conflicting views held by our officers and statesmen as to the policy to be pursued in regard to the defence of Afghanistan. But he fails to see that he is himself open to the criticism which he applies to them ; he is not clear as to where the Russian enemy is to be met and vanquished ; what he wants is that the fight should not take place on the Austrian frontier.

THE announcement that Lord Cromer has been offered and refused the Viceroyalty will bring disappointment to many, for his was looked for as a highly desirable nomination. For months past, Lord Cromer's name has been associated with the post, and almost a year ago it was confidently stated that he was the certain successor of Lord Lansdowne. The selection would have been an excellent one, for Lord Cromer has a brilliant record and possesses many of the qualities which would have served to make his discharge of the duties successful. The private grounds, on which he has based his refusal of the highest appointment in the gift of the Crown, are understood to be the necessity of completing the required number of years in the diplomatic service to qualify for pension. It will be recollected that Lord Dufferin and Ava resigned the Vice royalty some time before his period of office expired, and accepted the Embassy at Rome, in order to put in the necessary number of years in diplomatic employment before he was debarred by age from qualifying for pension. As Sir Evelyn Baring, Lord Cromer served as Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook when Viceroy of India in 1872-76, being then a Major in the Royal Artillery. He retired from the Army in 1879 after having filled the onerous office of Commissioner of the Egyptian Public Debt. In 1880 he was appointed Financial Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, an office which he held until 1883, when he was appointed to the post in which he has most distinguished himself, namely Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary in Egypt. He is a K.C.S.I. and C.I.E. His qualifications for the Viceroyalty were not small. He had an advantage over Sir Henry Norman, of at least thirteen years in the matter of age, Lord Cromer being now only fifty-two years of age. The decision of Lord Cromer not to accept the Viceroyalty increases the probability that Lord Carrington, whose name has been often heard in this connection, is the destined successor of Lord Lansdowne.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has caused a searching enquiry to be made into the effects of the floods, which recently prevailed in Patna, Dacca, and the Chittagong district. As is natural at such times exaggerated reports of the extent of the floods and the sufferings of the people were circulated and the prompt action of Sir Antony MacDonnell, in getting at the real state of things is, therefore, commendable. It appears that though crops have been widely destroyed, there is nowhere any ground for apprehending famine, nor is there any reason for thinking that there may be serious distress over any considerable area. Hardship has been caused in isolated localities, but that is all. This is principally in Dacca, and to gauge the reality of the complaints of distress, test-relief works were opened last month. But nobody would work upon them at the wages prescribed by the famine code, and the complaints soon died away. Shortly afterwards complaints were again renewed as to the sufferings of the people and again the test-relief works are ordered to be started. The District Officers are warned to be watchful for any signs of distress and have been instructed to make agricultural loans and to take such other measures as may on personal enquiry be found to be necessary. Loss of cattle both by drowning and disease is reported, but the disease is now abating in every district except one. Taking everything into consideration the Lieutenant-Governor comes to the conclusion. That there is great improbability of anything like severe distress being caused by the floods, and that although there has been much individual hardships and incovenience there is no such distress at present as need cause anxiety to the public, and in limited areas only is relief desirable. It is pointedly suggested that such relief as is possible shall be afforded by zemindars to their ryots. The Resolution states that where zemindars hold back and relief for public funds is necessary, the district boards or officers are in possession of the means necessary to meet any emergency that may arise.

THE following appointments have been made in the Ecclesiastical Department :—The Reverend C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Deesa, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay, during his Lordship's visitation to Aden ; the Reverend L. M. Haslope, M.A., Chaplain of Kirkee, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop on his Lordship's return from Aden ; the Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee ; the Reverend A. Y. Browne, M.A., to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden ; the Reverend P. B. Horne, M.A., to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee on being relieved by the Reverend C. H. Badham ; the Reverend S. Leigh-Lye, B.A., to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency on being relieved at Kirkee.

MR. E. F. GREEN,

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD CROMER REFUSES THE VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The *Times* of to-day states that Lord Cromer who is starting for Egypt to day, was offered the post of Viceroy of India, which he declined to accept on private grounds.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

Mr. Westland will replace Sir David Barbour on the Viceroy's Council.

MR. GLADSTONE AT EDINBURGH.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Gladstone arrived at Edinburgh to-day, and met with a most rapturous reception from the large crowds assembled in the streets. The hall in which he spoke was thronged with his supporters.

Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on the occasion, said that his efforts in favor of Home Rule had in no-wise failed. The claims of Scotland and the rest of the Kingdom were equally just, but Ireland, he said, barred all other Legislation, and for this the Lords will be answerable.

The Home Rule Bill is thoroughly before the people, and to dissolve Parliament owing to its rejection by the House of Lords would be unconstitutional, a monstrous innovation, and a treason to great Nations, which had a title to govern themselves.

Home Rule, the Prime Minister said, was not the only question for the electors, but the existence of the Lords, who would possibly bitterly lament raising the issue on a question which would be revived before the expiration of another Session, and it would be the duty of the majority to find means to reach the goal.

THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES BILL.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Before Parliament adjourned last week the Commons in Committee, at the instance of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, rejected the amendment of the Lords to the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill retaining the respective Commanders in the Legislative Councils. The Bill now awaits the re-assembling of Parliament.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 28.

President Cleveland, in reply to a letter from the Governor of Georgia, says, that the proper place for Silver in the Currency of America can only be fixed when the Currency Laws are readjusted consistent with the financial scheme introduced. He opposes the unlimited coinage of silver, and favors the unconditional repeal of the purchasing Clause of the Sherman Act.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The Railway Conference is now discussing the equalisation of rolling stock on State railways.

THE VETERINARY CONFERENCE

The Veterinary Conference at Simla was completed to-day, after promulgating the recommendation regarding the subordinate veterinary service of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT REORGANISATION.

The organisation and pay as now sanctioned in the case of officers entitled to draw rates of pay of the Imperial Service are :—Executive Engineer, first grade, Rs. 1,000 ; second grade, Rs. 850 ; third grade, Rs. 700 ; Assistant Engineer, first grade, Rs. 550; second grade, Rs. 450 ; third grade, Rs. 350 ; ungraded old third grade eventually disappearing, Rs. 250. Of Royal Engineers drawing staff scale of pay there are to be—Executive Engineers, first, second, and third grade with maximum pay as at present ; and Assistant Engineers, three grades, with a slight increase of the maximum pay.

HONOUR AND GLORY MATCH.

One hundred and nineteen teams competed for the Honour and Glory Match ; eighty-four fired with the Lee-Metford Rifles, seventy-four with the Martini-Henry ; seven Martini-Henry Carbines ; and four Martini-Henry Rifles and Carbines.

ADDRESSES TO THE HON. MR. MACKAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

The following is the resumé of an address, to be presented by the Calcutta public to the Hon'ble J. L. Mackay. After expressing spontaneous and general regret at his approaching departure and the sense and admiration of gratitude for the many important services rendered to the entire community, the address reviews the Hon'ble Mr. Mackay's Indian career. Arriving in India in 1874, he speedily won distinction in his social qualities and attracted a large circle of friends; his earnest application to business and wide sympathies gained for him the position of the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, ultimately leading to a seat in the Legislative Council of India, where he always watchfully guarded the special interests of the commercial and trade classes without neglecting those of others. He had been at the head of almost every important social movement in recent years, his charities and his work as port commissioner receive special recognition in the address, while his conspicuous labours in connection with the currency question, under conditions so varied and complicated, are gratefully acknowledged. The address concludes by bidding him farewell, and reiterating the wishes which are so cordially and universally entertained for his welfare and happiness, and trusting that there lies before him a long and continued career of usefulness, success, and honour.

The Calcutta Trades Association present their address to the Hon. Mr. Mackay at the Dalhousie Institute, to-morrow evening.

MR. KIRBY'S RAILWAY SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

The new railway scheme, promoted by Mr. Kirby for a line from Erode to Nanjangud has been recast as regards terms demanded, which the Government of India are now considering.

THE GILGIT AGENCY.

Surgeon-Major Roberston, who has been officiating as British Agent at Gilgit since Colonel Durand's departure, is now at Simla discussing the arrangements to be made for carrying on the work of the Agency during the cold-weather. He himself is about to take seven or eight months' leave to England, returning early in Summer, when the Passes are open. There is not much to be done at Gilgit during Winter, for the country is snowbound then, but in the Spring the tribesmen of the Indus Valley may wake up again and think of attacking Chilas. They will get a very warm reception if they are foolish enough to do this, for the fort there has been strengthened, and maxim guns, now being sent up, will make it impregnable against the attack. At the present time everything is quiet, and in far Chitral matter seems to be progressing very favourably as Captain Younghusband has no news to send.

POONA RACES.

FOURTH DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, SEPT. 28.

FIRST RACE.—"Pony Selling Race"—Rs. 400 from the fund. For all Arabs and C. B. ponies. Distance.—Five Furlongs. Weight.—Ponies entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st. ; 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 under this price. Lowest selling price Rs. 400. Allowances.—3lbs. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance.—Rs. 30. To close and name at 8 a.m. the day before the race. Selling price must be stated in the entry.

Capt Fowler's ch a p Jamil, 8st 12lbs, Robinson 1
Mr Clarke's b a p Superiority, 8st 12lbs, Kendall 2
Mr Curseetjee's b a p Expert, 7st 10lbs, Josse 3

Betting : 4 to 6 on Jamil ; 2 to 1 against the others.

After one or two false starts Expert got away and made the running to the first furlong, where Superiority crept up. Jamil drew in front at the home turn, and won easily. Time, 1 min. and 11 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Turf Club Cup."—Rs. 600 from the fund, with a starting sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Second horse to receive half the entries ; third horse to save his entry and starting stake. For all Arabs. Distance—One mile. Weight—Handicap—Handicap to be published on 15th September 1893. Half forfeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September. Winners of races after publication of handicap to carry 5lbs. penalty for each win. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25 ; 1st July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Kohinoor, 8st 8lb, Ebrahim 1
Mr Curseetjee's ch a h Alert, 9st, Robinson 2
Desai of Mungsuli's g a h Soocab, 8st, 13lb, Clemenson 3
H H Aga Khan's b a h Tenebreuse, 9st, Gibbs 0
Mr H E A W's g a h Dameron, 8st 12lb, Pugh 0
Mr Abdoola Faraz b a gal Merrily, 8st 13lb, Smith 0
H H Aga Khan's g a h True Blue, 8st 2lb, Oomer 0
Mr E A W's b a h Victor, 7st 13lb, Wool 0

Betting ; 2 to 1 against Kohinoor ; 4 to 1 against Tenebreuse, Alert, Soocab, and Merrily ; 5 to 1 against Dameron ; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Started well ; Tenebreuse and Dameron led the field to the three-furlongs, where they were joined by Kohinoor and Soocab. At the distance Kohinoor drew away to the front ; Alert, Soocab and Merrily next. The race was won by two lengths. Time, 1 min. and 51 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Poona Handicap"—Rs. 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 far each horse declared to start. For all horses. Distance six furlongs. Weight—Handicap. Entrance—Rs. 30. To close and name at 8 a. m. the day before the race. Four or more horses in bona fide separate interests to start or only half the money from the fund will be given. Rule 8 also applies.

H H Maharajah of Patialla's b s m Vixen, 8st 2lb, Clemenson 1
H H Maharajah of Patialla's, bn e m Lady Grace, 8st 9lb, Ryder 2
Major McLaughlin's, bn a h Syntax, 9st 13lb Trahan 3
H H Maharajah of Mysore's, b n w h Tantallon, 10st 4lbs, Kendall 0
Col Macintire's b w Riverside, 8st 2lb Smith 0
Aga Cochick Shahs, b a s m Minnichaha, 7st 12lb 0
H H Maharajah of Mysore's b w g Whirlwind, 7st 3lb, Nativo 0

Betting : 4 to 6 on Syntax ; 3 to 1 against Dantallon and Lady Grace ; 4 to 1 against Minnihaha ; 6 to 1 against Riverside ; 12 to 1 against Whirlwind ; 15 to 1 against Vixen.

After several false starts. Lady Grace and Minnichaha led with Riverside following ; at the three furlongs Minnihaha and Syntax caught up, and kept here till the turn, where Vixen closed up, making a capital race at the finish, and won by a head ; half-a-length between the second and third. Minnichaha walked in having broken a blood-vessel tust before the home turn. Time, 1 min. and 19 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Merchants' Cup."—About Rs. 500 presented by a few merchants of Poona, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. For all Arabs. Maidens on 1st May, 1893. Distance—One and a quarter mile. Weight—Handicap, to be published the day before the race. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25; 1st July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100. Four horses in different interests to start or the prize will be withheld.

H H Aga Khan's, g a h St Kildare, 9st, Gibbs 1
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's, g a h Badhan, 7st 9lb, Wool 2
Mr Ali bin Ameer's, b a c Sir Robert, 8st 7lb, Ebrahim 3
Capt Holdsworth's, b a h Speculation, 8st 11lbs, Pugh 0
Mr James's g a h Hankow, 8st 9lb, Ahmed 0
Mr Ali bin Talebs', c a h Arrow, 8st 9lb, Hamad 0
Mr Abdoola Faraz b a h Presentiment, 8st 7lb, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's, b a h Toofan, 8st 4lb, Clemenson 0
Mr Macpherson's bn a h Claverhouse, 7st 11lb, McQuade.. 0

Betting : Evens on Sir Robert ; 2 to 1 against Speculation ; 4 to 1 against Badhan and St. Kildare ; 6 to 1 against Claverhouse, 8 to 1 against Presentment ; and 10 to 1 against the others.

Badhan and St. Kildare started well at the distance. Sir Robert made an effort to head them, but failed. Gibbs brought up St. Kildare when nearing the post, and won by half a length. One length divided the second and third horse. Time, 2 min. and 23 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The Deccan Handicap.—Rs, 500 from the fund, with a starting sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each pony declared to start. For all Arab ponies. Distance—One mile. Weight—Handicap. Handicap to be published on 15th September 1893. Half forefeit for horses struck out before noon of 20th September 1893. Winnerrs of races after publication of handicap to carry 3lbs extra for each win. Four or more ponies in bona fide separate interests to start, or only Rs. 250 will be given. Entrance—15th May, Rs. 25 ; 1st July, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 100.

Mr Macpherson's bn a p Magnet 8st 0lbs, Clemenson 1
Major Milton's g a p Success, 7st 9lbs, Pugh 2
Mr Hadden's bn a p Raeburn, late Laste Straw, 8st 2lbs, Wool 3
Mr Pritchard's b a p Minton, 10st 2lbs, Smith 0
Aga Jungbi Shah's b a p Success, 9st 3lbs, Pillaji 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 10lbs, Gibbs 0
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's bn a p Kaitan, 8st 8lbs, Chuggan .. 0
Mr Esau Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 3lbs, Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Cooverjee Ardeseer's b a p Chinkarra, 7st 11lbs, McQuade 0

Betting : 3 to 2 against Gazel ; 2 to 1 against Success II., 3 to 1 against Success ; 5 to 1 against Minton ; 6 to 1 against Kaitan, Raeburn, and Magnet ; and 10 to 1 against the others.

A bad start, Gazel and Sir Frank came out made the running to half a mile, where Sir Frank assumed the lead. At the home turn Magnet, Raeburn, and Success II. made a capital race home Magnet winning by half-a-length ; three-quarter length between second and third. Time, 1 min. and 55 secs.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 28.

Major-General Grant, Inspector-General o Cavalry, will leave Simla on his first cold-weathor tour, on October. His dates thereafter being Umballa, 7th to 9th ; Agra Central India, 15th to 19th ; Mhow, 20th to 25th ; Secunderabad, 26th to November 5th; Bellary Battalion, 10th, Bangalore 11th, Hooper Remount depot 12th; Bangalore 13th to 19th. Poona, 21st to 25th; Ahmednagar and Aurangabad 27th to December 1st; Saugor, 3rd to 7th; Umballa 8th; Nowshera Camp 11th to 16th; Hoti Murdan, 16th to 19th; Jullundur 20th to 23rd; and Umballa 24th. He will be accompanied by his Brigade-Major Captain Fasken.

LORD WENLOCK'S TOUR PROGRAMME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Lady Wenlock and suite, will leave for Ooty on 10th October and proceed to Calicut ; will ride through Wynaad, visit Cananore, Tellicherry, Mangalore, take ship to Marmagoa, proceed via Gadag, and Bijapur to Hyderabad, arriving there on the 30th, will stay five days at the Nizam's capital, and then leave for Madras.

RAILWAYS FOR THE WEST COAST.

The question of railways for the west coast will be brought prominently before his Excellency during his tour.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 27.

10 p.m. ... ... 79·6

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... ... 82·0
3 p.m. ... ... 84·9
6 p.m. ... ... 83·5

MILITARY NEWS.

MR. F. WRIGHT has been appointed Second Lieutenant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.

LIEUTENANT E. F. TWIGG, S.C., Colonel Hilbert, Y. L.I., Lieutenant Colonel Curtis, Musketry Staff, Captain Monteith, I.S.C,, and Conductor J. H. G. Bell, Ordnance Department, have been permitted to return to duty.

CAPTAIN G. G. J. S. JONES, S.C., Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, has been granted leave to proceed out of India, on four months' leave.

CAPTAIN W. H. MIDDLETON, H. J. P. Thompson, and A. King, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, have been promoted Honorary Majors.

CAPTAIN H. F. MERCER, R.A., has been appointed Military Secretary to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Captain R. St. C. Lecky, R.A., A.-D.-C, and officiating interpreter, and Risaldar Major Raoji Rao Samvat Bahadur, 1st Bombay Lancers, to be native A.-D.-C.

THE Government have sanctioned the two British Mountain Batteries, located at Jutogh, going to Rajpur, near Dehra Dun, instead of Umballa, at the commencement of each cold season, for training and practice. The batteries will remain at Rajpur until the middle of February, and then return to Jutogh, *via* Umballa.

The Secretary of State for War has decided that when an officer, belonging to a Corps, in which promotion by time service is the rule, has been placed on half-pay for disability contracted in and by the service, he should, on restoration to full pay, reckon towards promotion his time on half-pay, not exceeding one year ; but no officer should be promoted whilst remaining on the half-pay list. This decision will apply to the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to you on behalf of a class of people whose claim to consideration no one will challenge. I allude to the aged European pensioners, men and women, who are put to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble to get the small pittance which they are entitled to. These deserving folk, most of whom are passed three score, have on the day appointed to attend at the Pension Office, in the old Town Barracks, where they receive a form in which they have to sign a declaration that they are the individuals entitled to the pension. This declaration has to be made before a Justice of the Peace, and as no gentleman possessing that distinction is to be had in the vicinity of the Pension Office, the pensioners have to go to the Esplanade Police Court to one of the Presidency Magistrates, where the physical trial of ascending and descending several flights of steps is a struggle not comfortable to their feeble limbs. Having obtained the Magistrate's signature they have to find their way back to the Pension Office, where on presenting the attested papers they receive a cheque on the Bombay Bank for the amount they are to draw. They then have to wend their way to the Bank, where they are hustled and pushed, especially on the eve of a Bank holiday, to an extent which would try the patience of a Job, before they finally receive their money. All this travelling from pillar to post, besides being expensive, and annoying, is also fatiguing, and it would be a great boon to the unfortunates if a more simple and less troublesome method was introduced. But as we all know from experience that it takes a long time before official redtapeism will allow the abolition, no matter, how objectionable of any established practice, might I suggest through the medium of your valuable columns, that some philanthropic gentleman entitled to add the mystic J. P. to his name, should attend at the Pension Office for a couple of hours on the 5th proximo, and save the pensioners a good two-hours' worry and bother. Up to recently it was a practice to make the Pension Paymaster Justice of the Peace, but owing, perhaps, to the exigencies of the service, there have been so many changes in the officials holding this appointment, that it has been found impossible to swell the list of the Justices to suit the whims of the military authorities.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 27. J. A. G.

THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the concert in aid of the Indo-British Institute has been successfully carried out, I beg through the medium of your paper, to suggest that a subscription be raised among those who have the interests of the Institute at heart, for the purchase of a highly-finished piano for its use ; and that further subscriptions and donations be called in to maintain a thoroughly competent lady to teach music to the girls of the same. The concert was all that could be desired, and it is to be hoped that when again we have the pleasure of witnessing another one, at the Institute, Miss Sibbald will appear, accompanied by her sisters. The knowledge of such an excellent *trio* consenting to delight the public with their vocal powers, would, I am perfectly sure, raise the proceeds to 10 per cent. higher than was realized on the night of the 26th instant. Enclosed I beg to hand you my mite towards the purchase of a piano, and hope you will undertake to collect further contributions.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 28. F. H. C.

[*** Our correspondent encloses a currency note for five rupees.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The leader in the columns of your contemporary to-day shows that the writer has again been careful in scanning the Trade Return Report, and to have found, as usual, something to his heart's desire. Last year it was a word misprinted, and this year it is a printer's error in the numbering of two or three pages. Happy man! It is a pity, however, that in his eagerness to criticise he should have allowed the following statement to appear in his article at the commencement of the third column :—"Next to the United Kingdom our chief transactions are as usual with China, including the Treaty Ports and Hongkong, the total population being about fourteen and three-quarter per cent., of which over three-fourths came from Hongkong." Will he make this a subject for another article ?

Sept. 28. I WONDER.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. MAYO.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Mayo, under the command of Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 20th inst., at noon. The Mayo was on station duties at Aden since November last. She has brought the following passengers:—Surgeon-Captain S. F. Clark, A. M. S., Apothecary Soares and family, Sub-Condr. Craven and family, Mr. Parkin and family, Mr. Thomas. European details—5 men 1 woman, and 3 children ; and Native details, 35 men, 12 women, and 19 children. During the voyage she experienced strong easterly wind with a heavy south-east swell from the 22nd to the 24th instant, and then fine weather.

THE five couple of foxhounds which had been ordered by the Ootacamund Hunt, appear to have had rather a hot passage through the Red Sea. A local paper writes :—"We were told on board that the voyage was an extraordinary one, and the officers on board with the longest experience say that they never experienced such weather. The temperature in the Red Sea was 103 degrees, and the dogs on board were all turned loose, and water flung over them, it being feared that they would go mad. A temperature of ninety-seven degrees was registered even at night. Under the circumstances it is a wonder that the animals were all got here without loss."

MAJOR MARTIN HUME, in his article on old Durham House and its history and associations, in "The Fortnightly Review," directs attention to an ancient but almost forgotten London thoroughfare, of which the last traces are now doomed shortly to disappear. On the south side of the Strand, nearly opposite the Vaudeville Theatre, those who look for it will find a closed iron gate, through the bars of which may be discerned a narrow, dusky lane, partly now blocked up by the building operations on Lord Salisbury's estate. This is all that remains of "Ivy Lane," one of the old public ways which, in the days when the river was the great highway, were much frequented approaches to the water side. Down its centre ran a brook, over which the roadway of the Strand was carried by a bridge called "Ivy Bridge"—a name still to be found here in maps of the last century. Ivy Lane ran down to the river between two of the ancient Strand Palaces—the Savoy and Durham Place, and furnished the boundary line between the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the City of Westminster.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE District of Bori, familiarly known as Loralai, which ever since the time Beluchistan came under our control has been under the charge of the Political Agent and Deputy Commission of Thal Chotiali, is to be handed over to the Political Agent Zhob, from the commencement of next year. Loralai is on the direct route to the Zhob and Gomal Valleys, and is a cantonment.

IN connection with the outside audit system of accounts which has been introduced in the Madras Small Cause Court, Government has approved of the Accountant General's proposal that the audit should extend to the scrutiny of 10 per cent. of the monthly and 15 per cent. of the half-yearly items, and has directed that it be furnished with a copy of the first audit report.

MR. OLPHERT completed the Telegraph line from Srinagar to Astor on the 23rd instant, and Gilgit is now in telegrapic communication with India. The working party met with many difficulties, but all were successfully overcome, and the last forty miles were completed in three weeks. This is a most excellent piece of work.

THE East Indian Railway Earnings for the week ended 16th of September, were Rs. 7,35,988. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 799,998. Decrease, Rs. 64,010. Miles open for the week ended 16th of Sept., 1893, 1610½. Corresponding week last year, 1610½. Per mile open for the week ended 16th of Sept., 1893, Rs. 457. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 497. Decrease, Rs. 40. Earnings from the 1st of July 1893, to 16th of Sept., 1893, Rs. 88,42,138. From the 1st of July, 1892, to 17th of Sept., 1892, Rs. 83,21,152. Incsease, Rs. 5,20,985.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 16th September was 210, against 242 and 228 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 7. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 10 and 7 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 7. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 87 and 32 respectively, against 72 and 40 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 23·4 per mile per annum, against 250, the mean of the last five years.

DURING the hearing of a motion on Tuesday morning at Madras before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard, it transpired that issues in the case with respect to which the motion was being made, were settled as long as eighteen months ago, and that the case had not yet come on for hearing, nor was there any immediate prospect of its coming on. The arrears in which the work of the Original Side is at present was put forward as an excuse for the delay. This, however, our contemproary believes, is only partly true and does not altogether account for the extreme delay in the hearing of the case. If the parties interested bestiried themselves, and obtained from the Judge an order fixing a specific day for the trial, matters would be a great deal expedited. As matters stand at present the case retains its low place on the list, while other cases, issues in which were settled later, obtain an earlier hearing owing to a day of hearing being fixed.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending September 26 was 484, giving a death-rate of 28·09 per annum per thousand as against 30·81 the corresponding period of last year, and 30·50 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 104 died from fevers ; 1, small-pox ; 1, measles ; 68, phthisis ; 10, cholera ; 2, leprosy ; 49, diseases of the nervous system ; 75, affections of the respiratory organs ; 19, diarrhœa ; 8, dysentery ; 40, still-born ; 65, old age and debility ; 5, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows : Jain, 22 ; Brahmin, 19 ; Lingaet, 2 ; Bhattia, 7 ; Hindu of other caste, 209 ; Hindu out caste, 55 ; Musalman 120 ; Parsee, 21 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 17 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 8 ; Negro-African, 1 ; other and unknown races, 1. The total number of births was 336 as against 268 the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years.

QUITE a troop of furlough expired men return to in the N.-W. Provinces this cold weather. They are Mr. W. C. Benett, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Vincent Smith, Mr. W. F. W. Wells, Mr. J. Nugent, and Mr. E. Rose. Mr. H. Z. Darrah, also, who has been on deputotion as Director of Land Records and Agriculture in Assam since 1887, comes back shortly. Mr. E. Rose goes to Azamgarh as Magistrate and Collector, and Mr. J. S. Mackintosh to Fategarh. The destination of the others has not yet been finally settled. Mr. W. C. Benett would in ordinary course obtain a Commissionership, but there is none vacant, and there will be no changes in the Commissionerships this cold weather. Mr. Robert Smeaton has applied for an extension of leave, as his health is not fully restored. The only retirement is that of Mr. R. S. Whiteway.

FRESH evidence that the most successful efforts at all reformation of a social nature must have their origin among the people themselves, comes in the record for the past year of the Walerkrit Rajputra Hitkarini Sabha, the Rajput Society for regulating certain marriage customs. Unwarrantable expenditure upon marriages and funerals, often resulting in debt and impoverishment, had become a serious evil among the people when this Native association took the matter up, and framed rules for the regulation of such expenditure which forbade extravagance. The tabulated results show that in regard to both marriages and funerals, an increased number of ceremonies have taken place according to rules, and a decreased number against rules, as compared with those of the previous year. Once established, the benefits of such a society are naturally thoroughly appreciated, and it is not surprising to hear that castes other than Rajputs are encouraging similar associations. Even the smaller Native States of Rajputana have perceived the advantages to be gained in this way, and several of them have the matter under consideration. In Bikanir there is hardly one principal caste, it appears, which has now no rules to regulate its marriages and funeral expenditure.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. JONES, V. C., E. C., whose name we observe among the English visitors to India during the ensuing cold weather, is well-known in Sanitary Engineering circles in England as an authority on that unattractive but highly important topic—the disposal of town sewage. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and was for many years in charge of the Sewage Farm at Wrexham, one of the most successful of the many experiments which have been tried in England of late years in the application of crude sewage to cultivated land, and the production of an inoffensive effluent. The drainage of the country flows into the Dee, which, a few miles further in its course, supplies Chester with its drinking water. It is necessary, accordingly, that the ultimate effluent should be completely free from all dangerous impurity : and this end, we understand, Colonel A. Jones accomplished with conspicuous success. His connection with the Company formed for utilising the Shone Pneumatic System of Sewage Disposal has also brought him into practical acquaintance with numerous projects, where, from the nature of the ground, it has been necessary to force sewage to a higher level. Colonel Jones is also one of the joint authors of a scheme for disposing of London sewage at Canvey Island, a position in the estuary of the Thames, which is believed by many to afford unrivaled opportunities, for solving the apparently insoluble problem of London sanitation. Colonel Jones comes to India with the intention of placing his knowledge and experience at the disposal of municipalities and other public bodies, which may be in need of the services of an expert. Colonel Jones' headquarters while in India will, we learn, be the Aragpore Factory, Burrumpore, Tirhoot.

THE Madras Government has, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, ruled that for the future all Local Fund and Municipal Despensaries in this Presidency must procure their medicines from private sources, as the same will not be supplied from the Government Medical Stores.

A SHORT notification couched in technical terms appears in the last *Gazette of India* regarding the rules regulating deposits in Savings Banks. Two rules 41 (a) and 38 (a)are now to read :—"The paper purchased will be either of the 4 per cent. or 3½ per cent. loans, as may be stated on the application." This refers to the power given to depositors in the banks to invest their balances in Government paper. As there is now a 3½ per cent. rupee loan as well as the old 4 per cent., the option to purchase one or the other is now given.

THE true statement of the case regarding the current position of Hyderabad affairs, says the *Pioneer*, is that the Nizam wrote to the Government of India expressing a desire to change his Minister, and the Viceroy, in reply, simply intimated that he could do so, if he were determined to take such a step. This of course has been embroidered at Hyderabad, and a statement has been published that the Viceroy had said the Government of India would confirm the Minister chosen. His Excellency, however, did not go to this length ; confining himself to simple terms already given.

H. M. S. BOADICEA, flagship of Rear Admiral Kennedy, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, left Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 24th of August for Rodriguez, with the Governor of Mauritius, Sir Hubert Jerningham, on board, the Governor having gone on an official visit to that island. The Boadicea, with the Governor on board, was to have returned to Mauritius on the 11th September, and after landing the Governor was to have left on the 14th of September for Trincomalee, whence the Boadicea proceeds to Bombay, where she is due at the end of October. It is very probable that the flagship will again pay a visit to Calcutta next cold weather. Her commission terminates in June 1894, and there is every likelihood of the Boadicea, obsolete though she is, being recommissioned for another three years' service in the East Indies as flagship. It is to be hoped that this may not take place, as she has been already over six years in the East, and there are more suitable ships at home.

THE new road up the Khagan Valley is, it is understood, to be a cart-track as far as Balakot, and the advantage of thus having a route open for wheeled traffic for half its length cannot be overestimated. Pack animals are excellent in hill-country, but when thousands of maunds have to be moved they work but slowly, and there are many mouths to feed. With carts the transport of supplies from a base can be expeditiously carried on, there being no loading and unloading at each stage. Next year we hope to see not merely Chilas but Gilgit itself provisioned by way of Khagan, the cost of opening up that valley being more than recouped in one year by the saving effected when the Kashmir route is practically abandoned. If only the Government could see their way to building a railway to Abbottabad and Manserah, the saving would be more than doubled, for snpplies could be more easily collected and the employment of six or seven thousand transport animals, mules, ponies, donkeys and bullocks would not be necessitated. Three thousand mules working on the staging system throughout the summer could easily do all the work required. As our hold upon Gilgit and the sub-Hindu Kush States is not likely to be relaxed, it is worth while spending money now in improving communications, particularly as it will come back in the shape of the savings to which allusion has been made.

THE Tarkehwar Railway earnings for the week ended 16th of September were Rs. 3,452. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 3,781. Decrease Rs. 329. Miles open for the week ended 10th of September, 1893, 22½. Corresponding week last year, 22½. Per mile open for the week ended 16th of Sept. 1893, Rs. 155. Corresponding week last year, Rs. 170. Increase, Rs. 15. Earnings from 1st July, 1893, to 16th of September, 1893, Rs. 48,245. From 1st July, 1892, to 17th September, 1892, Rs. 52,220. Decrease, Rs. 3,975.

THE D.-U.-K. Railway earnings for the week ended 16th of September were Rs. 20,372. Corresponding week of last year, Rs. 18,853. Increase Rs. 1,519. Miles open for the week ended 16th of Sept., 1893, 161-2-5. Corresponding week last year 161-2-5. Per mile open for the week ended 16th of Sept., 1893, Rs. 126. Corresponding week last year Rs. 117. Increase, Rs. 9. Earnings from the 1st of July, 1893, to 16th Sept., 1893, Rs. 2,27,372. From 1st July, 1892, to 17th September, 1892, Rs. 2,03,190. Increase, Rs. 24,182.

SOME changes have recently been made in the Governorship of provinces in Russian Central Asia. General Grodekoff, Military Governor of the Syr Daria Province, has been succeeded by General Korolkoff, lately in charge of Ferghana. General Poralo-Shreykoffsky, Chief of the Staff in the Turkistan Military District, has been posted to Ferghana, his place being taken by Major-General Khoroshkin, of the Trans-Baikal Cossacks, now serving on the General Staff.

A SHOCKING accident took place on the N.-W. Railway at Karachi on Friday week at about 3 p.m. A fireman named Michael Dias got off his engine, which was engaged in shunting, to uncouple some wagons ; while so doing, owing to some misunderstanding, the engine was started and the unfortunate Dias was run over. He suffered terrible injuries, his right leg being completely severed from the body at the hip, his left leg and arm broken and his skull fractured, and though not actually killed outright, he died before he could be brought to the military hospital, which was about ¼ mile off the scene of the accident. He was but 21 years old.

THE Sind paper regrets to record the death at Reynold's Hotel, Karachi, on Wednesday week of Mr. John Roberts Price, of the Sind Commission, at the early age of thirty-seven years. Mr. Price, who was a son of Mr. W. H. Price, C.E., so long and favourably known in Sind in connection with the Karachi Harbour scheme, entered the service as a Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind on the 14th August, 1876, and served in that capacity until November, 1881, when he was nominated a member of the committee appointed by Government to arbitrate on claims preferred by owners for loss of camels during the Afghan campaign of that period. Mr. Price was promoted to the grade of 3rd Assistant Collector and Magistrate in July, 1884, and to the second grade in 1891, and at the time of his death was filling the office of Assistant Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Shah Bunder in the Karachi district. The deceased gentleman had served in succession in the three Collectorates of this Province, and his premature death will be generally regretted in Sind by a wide circle of friends.

OWING to the recent outbreak of enteric fever amongst the troops stationed at Fort Saint George and the unhealthy state of the Fort, which will continue so long as the moat remains in its present unsanitary state, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army proposed to Government that on the transfer of the Cheshire Regiment to take the place of the Somersetshire Regiment, the Head-quarters of the regiment may be located at Bellary instead of as originally proposed at Fort St. George, as it will bring with it about 400 young soldiers. The Madras Government has, we hear, accepted this proposal.

THE congregation in Saint Anne's Church in Montpellier were terrified the other day by the report of a revolver fired several times in their midst. At the moment of raising the Host, Madame Alziari de Roquefort, a lady sixty years of age, had entered the church, and was offered a chair by the verger. She declined, but, pointing to a gentleman not far off, she inquired whether he was not M. Jean, the well known solicitor. On receiving an affirmative reply, she walked quickly up to him, pushing aside the persons in her way, and, drawing a revolver from her pocket, fired point blank at M. Jean three successive shots. He was killed on the spot. When her victim had fallen, a man close by Madame de Roquefort attempted to disarm her, but she threatened him with her revolver, and then fired two more shots at the dead body. She was seized and handed over to the police, and was almost immediately examined by the Public Prosecutor, who, it appears, failed to obtain from her any confession concerning the motives which prompted her to commit the crime. It is believed she has been suffering from temporary insanity.

THE NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

THE announcement of the appointment of Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarker as Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, in place of the late Mr. Justice Telang, has been received with approbation by the entire Native Press. His career has been a most successful one in every department with which he has been connected. The chief incidents of his life will be found interesting as well as instructive to the rising generation. His father entered Goverment service as a clerk on a small salary under the Collector of Ratnagiri, at which town Dr. Bhandarkar was put to school to learn English. He entered the Government school there about the time that the late Rao Saheb Mandlik, Mr. M. V. Barve, and Rao Saheb N. V. Bapat left it to join the Elphinstone Institution in Bombay. The flattering notices which appeared in the educational reports of the time of the progress of these gentlemen, early inspired Dr. Bhandarkar with a desire to go to Bombay to finish his education. But Bombay was then a far-off-land to the people of Ratnagiri, and his parents would not entertain the idea of sending Dr. Bhandarkar there. Want of means, also, was a difficulty in the way. But Dr. Bhandarkar was firm. He gave his parents to understand that, if they did not consent to his going, he would go without their consent. This determination had its reward, and his father wisely ent

tional Congress of Orientalists which met in London. For domestic reasons, he declined to go, but he wrote a paper for the Congress on the Nasik inscriptions, which was greatly admired for its painstaking research and extensive learning. In 1875 he published his edition of the *Malati Madhav*, a Sanskrit play, a work of considerable critical acumen and scholarship. In 1876 the Royal Asiatic Society of London elected him its honorary member. When the Wilson Philological Lectureship was instituted in 1876, Dr. Bhandarkar was appointed the first lecturer. In his usual way, he threw himself heartily into the work. The learned lectures which he delivered in the Sanskrit and Prakrit languages show an amount of intimate knowledge of philology of the Prakrit languages, and the modern vernaculars of India, the result of earnest painstaking study. Some of these lectures have since been published in the journal of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society. Shortly afterwards, he undertook to translate *Vayupuran* for Professor MaxMuller's series of the Sacred Books of the East. The translation, however, so far as was completed, was not published in the series. In 1879, Dr. Bhandarkar acted for a year for Dr. Kielhorn, as Professor of Sanskrit in the Deccan College, and on his retirement from the service towards the close of 1881, Dr. Bhandarkar was made a pucka Professor and entered the graded service of the Educational Department. In 1879 he was entrusted with the search for Sanskrit manuscripts by Government. The result of his labours in this direction are published in four volumes of reports, and a fifth one is in the press. The last two especially contain a good deal of antiquarian research. In 1886 he was selected by Government on behalf of the Kathiawad chiefs to represent the Presidency in the Congress of Orientalists at Vienna. This time he accepted the invitation. In 1887 the University of Gottingen conferred on him the degree of Ph. D. Since then, he has been elected an honorary member of several learned societies in Europe and America. He was made a C.I.E. in 1887 in recognition of his services to the cause of education and of Sanskrit learning. In the same year, the Government of India nominated him a Fellow of the Calcutta University. A life of incessant literary activity needs rest, and for the last two or three years Dr. Bhandarkar longed to throw off the reins of office, both for his own sake and in the interest of younger members of the Department. As soon as he completed his fifty-five years, he offered to resign the service. But he was pressed to stay on for a year longer. This period expired in May last, when Dr. Bhandarkar retired from the service and hoped to live a life of retired ease in the bracing climate of Poona. But public needs require his services for some time yet. His appointment to the Vice-Chancellorship of the University is an appropriate recognition of his varied services to that body as Syndic and examiner, and to the cause of education as a teacher of youth.

Besides the works referred to above, Dr. Bhandarkar wrote "An early history of the Deccan" for the *Bombay Gazetteer*. This is a real history built up of little bits of information scattered in numerous places which had to be searched for and sorted toge ther according to their probable dates. It gives one a few glimpses into the political, social, and economic condition of India before the advent of Mahomedan rule in the Deccan. Dr. Bhandarkar takes pains to give much insight into the past social condition of India in his antiquarian research, as witness his paper published in the last number of the journal of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Bhandarkar is every inch a student. He has lived for his studies. His devotion to them is immense, and for the time they possess him entirely. The work turned out is of superior quality, but the strain on the physical frame is intense. He is never satisfied with the surface-knowledge of things, but he will always go to the root of the matter. This is the way he studies. It was his method of teaching at College. Dr. Bhandarkar has carried on several controversies with other antiquarians. He has always been a keen and incisive controversialist. He bantered the late Mr. Justice Telang on the hair-splitting of lawyers. The latter returned the compliment by describing the hair-splitting of Pandits as even worse. With keen critical faculties, Dr. Bhandarkar possesses also a large share of the scientific imagination. He can generalize and propound a theory on antiquarian questions, which will not easily fall to pieces under the severest criticism. A man of one book and one idea at a time, he is a dangerous opponent to grapple with, and it is most difficult to dislodge him from his position. Besides antiquities and Sanskrit literature, Dr. Bhandarkar constantly indulges himself in the reading of English literature, especially poetry and philosophy. Wordsworth is his favorite poet, Kant and Martineau, his great philosophers.

As a teacher, Dr. Bhandarkar has been a guide, philosopher, and friend to his pupils. He has always helped promising pupils with pecuniary and other aid. His house has been open to his students at all working hours of the day and night for purposes of instruction or advice. All kinds of differences and difficulties, of which student life is so full, were willingly referred to him, and his advice was cheerfully and unhesitatingly followed. He had his own way of dealing with these differences. A somewhat serious squabble was once brought to an end by pointing to the Yerrowda jail in his earnest way, as the fit place for those who rose against the rules of their body as it already held the law-breakers of the larger society. He thus lived with his pupils, as his pupils lived with him, receiving and imbibing lessons from him on the conduct of life, as their friend and adviser. In the lecture hall, his absorption in his subject was contagious. The lecture hours flew away rapidly, nobody knew how. His analytical and synthetical methods of instruction inspired admiration, and as his mastery of his subject revealed itself, his exposition of it fixed the attention of every one of his pupils. The raw freshman takes with him to College a most cynical hatred to varieties of reading which are to be met with in Sanskrit literature, and a fixed dislike to the philosophic methods and didactic subtleties of his ancestors. Few pupils of Dr. Bhandarkar left College without learning to feel an interest in and appreciate what he so luminously and earnestly took the trouble to teach them.

In private life, Dr. Bhandarkar shows himself as a man of deep feeling, serious and earnest thinking, and a strong, abiding conviction. A few minutes' conversation suffices to bring out these traits. To some people, he strikes as being assertive and dogmatic. But strong conviction will so appear everywhere. To moral fervour, he joins deep religious piety. He has been one of the earliest members of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, as also of the Poona Samaj. The high code of Buddhist and Christian morality, the transcendentalism of the *Upanishads*, the faith and conduct of life taught in the *Bhagvadgita*, the highest thoughts of the best English literature, and last though not least, the religious fervour of the Maratha poet, Tukaram, are his principal sources of strength and fortitude in life. He has too much self-respect to court favour, and too great devotion to his studies to seek fame. His keen moral sensibilities will not bear the least aspersion on his moral rectitude. When a fellow at the Deccan College, Dr. Wordsworth, then Principal, once thought he had consulted his own interests in framing the time-table of College studies, and had not minded the convenience of others. This imputation was too much for Dr. Bhandarkar. He went to Dr. Wordsworth and at length explained his conduct, and not till he had convinced the latter that the imputation was incorrect, did he come away. A devotee of learning, he has helped, and still continues to help, fellow-workers with advice or interest as occasion requires. He has always cherished a spirit of independence, and to be able to act with impartiality and freedom, in the Syndicate and elsewhere has scrupulously abstained from being placed under obligations to others. His devotion to learning, his moral rectitude, and his plain living and high thinking, are an example to his countrymen. Dr. Bhandarkar has not taken any part in the political movements of his time, but he has not been indifferent to the political aspirations of his countrymen. While sympathising generally with those aspirations, he has always counselled sobriety and moderation. He has never been slow to protest against those of his countrymen who wish to strive for political rights, and will let moral and social reform alone, or give it but a secondary place. This sobriety of views he shared with the late Mr. Telang, Mr. Nulkar, and Mr. N. M. Parmanand. From his visit to England, he brought with him a keen sense of the failings and shortcoming of his own countrymen. Whenever he had an opportunity, he has never refrained from impressing their failings on his countrymen. He has often told those to whom he has talked on the subject, and maintained in some of his lectures, that the Hindus cannot be a nation so long as they are divided into castes, and adhere to those superstitious ways and customs which make them caste-ridden and fate-bound people. Dr. Bhandarkar occupies a very prominent rank among Hindu social reformers. The charge of want of moral courage has been brought against some Hindu reformers, but Dr. Bhandarkar has not failed to show his sincerity by his acts. The marriage of his widowed-daughter in May, 1891, was greatly welcomed by the reform party; and the general opinion is that he has strengthened the cause of Hindu social reform by his fearless conduct.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office, Dr. Thomas Blaney presiding, and there were also present:—Messrs. Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sorvai, C. H. Byrne, J. P. Cornforth, George Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasjee Pestonjee, Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Eduljee Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Messrs. Fardunjee Nasarwanjee Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framjee Dorabjee Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hormusjee Ourseijee Cooriawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedjee Kharsedjee Kama, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. G. A. Maconachie, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Navrojee Katrak, Nana Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee Jehangbir Gamadia, Pranjivandas Chilliandas, Purushotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Khairaz, Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Acacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Corporation resumed debate on the proposition of Dr. Cowasji who moved at the last meeting that sanction should be given to the application being made to Government for authority to raise a loan of Rs. 25,25,000 for drainage and other works at four per cent., and that it should be repayable in forty years in three instalments of thirteen, ten, and two and a quarter lakhs.

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas had seconded the motion.

Mr. George Cotton said that, although he had seconded the amendment on the last occasion to postpone the discussion of the subject until that day yet after considering the question seriously and carefully he came to the conclusion that the application to raise the loans should be made as early as possible to Government. The Corporation had some balance in their hands, but that they could deposit at the rate of 5 per cent., and the money now being easy they can raise loans at four per cent. It would be, therefore, a financial blunder to spend the balance and not raise the loans. The time for dearer money was expected, and if they did not raise the loans when there was a time to get money at favourable rates they would have to raise them when the money was dearer. He, therefore, supported the proposition of Dr. Cowasjee. He was sure that Mr. Wacha who had so ably entered into the question would agree with him that they should take this opportunity, and not wait until the money grew dearer. They must certainly give their sanction to the Commissioner making the application as early as he could. There was in his opinion no objection that could be urged against the raising of the loans. If any member had any objection that objection could be urged when the plans and estimates for the works were sent up to the Corporation by the Standing Committee. They had sanctioned almost all the works, the expenditure of which was to be met out of this loan and only one work was not sanctioned. It was not the time to bring forward an objection, for delay in raising the loan was a loss to the Corporation. By unnecessarily delaying the matter they would put the Commissioner in such a position that he might not be able to obtain money at such good rates. He would, therefore, support the motion.

Mr. Wacha said that they were coming forward there to incur a fresh debt of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. He was averse to the policy of raising even a pie more than it was expedient. Mr. Wacha was not inclined to admit that the Municipal Commissioner had given satisfactory reasons in support of his arguments, from which they saw very little reason to incur such a large debt. The Municipal debt had already reached to three crores and a half. The Corporation must take great care that the charge on the revenue which meant an increase in taxation should be properly under control. They had at present something like twenty-eight lakhs in the shape of surplus balance. They had also seventeen and a half lakhs of loan balance. Besides, there was a sinking fund. The loan balance of seventeen lakhs should be utilised without going to the Government for this loan. Mr. Cotton had said that it would be a financial blunder to use the balance of previous loans. If they had power to use they must utilise that money, for he did not like the principle of going to borrow more money when they had money in their own pocket. Mr. Cotton's arguments were plausible, but could they assure them that the sum of twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, which they had in their hands would fetch interests for forty years. If it did, then Mr. Cotton's argument would work, but as the chief accountant had pointed out the balance would be consumed in three years. Then it would be a financial blunder to borrow money and not to utilise the funds in hand. If the Corporation had no power to use their surplus balance of the loan fund, they must apply to the Government to amend the Act so as to give them the necessary power. The recent amendment in the Municipal Act of giving power to the Corporation to deposit their funds in the Exchange Banks was simply a waste of energy, and he felt sure that such a change as he proposed would not be such a waste of energy, provided that no such power had been given to the Corporation under the existing Municipal Act. He would, therefore, move as an amendment that the Commissioner be authorised to apply to the Government for authority to raise loans aggregating to Rs. 13,27,428 for the specified charges after detailed estimates have been placed before the Corporation.

That the Government be moved to empower the Corporation to also spend balances of previous loans provided that no such power had been given to the Corporation in the existing Municipal rules. That the consideration of the question of raising further moiety of loans for the year 1895-96 be in the meanwhile postponed.

Dr. Mody seconded the amendment, observing that they should not sanction the raising of the loan all at once.

Mr. Cotton, speaking on the amendment, said that it would be a very dangerous thing to have the power of borrowing of money for one thing and spending it in another. He thought it a most mischievous principle. For instance they would want a crore of rupees for Tansa works, and having borrowed the money for that amount they should not spend the money in some other works. Such a course would reduce the value of their property. It was a great safeguard that the Corporation had, that the money they borrowed must be used for that specific purpose. Mr. Wacha who was so careful would not make such a serious mistake that they should have the power of borrowing money for one work and full authority for spending it on another.

Mr. Wacha explained that he did not mean to have the power of raising loan for one work and spending the money after quite a different work. What he suggested was that the Corporation should have the power of spending the balance of the previous loans after the works for which such loans had been raised, were completed.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal agreed with Mr. Wacha in his remarks, that if a loan for ten lakhs of rupees was raised and only eight lakhs were spent then the balance of two lakhs should be utilized for some other purpose.

Mr. Wacha: For, if not, what is the use of having the balances which were kept and simply looked at.

Dr. Cawasji: We have the power to use such balance.

Mr. Wacha: Then Mr. Cotton's arguments fall to the ground.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that the Corporation under the present Act possessed the power to spend the balance of previous loans after the work had been completed. But the Corporation had very wisely adopted the course of spending the balance of the loans for those works, only that was, that if there was a saving from loans for drainage works the balance was spent in other drainage works, and if there was a saving effected in the water-works loan it was expended in the water-works. There was no necessity for him to explain anything with regard to the works which had already been sanctioned by the Corporation. The present application for the raising of the loans could not be postponed any longer. The sewerage of Mazagon, Parel, and Oomercarry ought not to be deferred for a moment longer than could be helped. There was only eight lakhs of rupees left from the balance of 17½ lakhs and six lakhs were already set aside for certain expenditure, so there was only two lakhs in hand. The improvements in the Malabar Hill Reservoir consisted in completing the work of leakage prevention by treating the distributing basin and the vaults under the filters so as to render them watertight. If the leakage was stopped, the Corporation would save a large amount of money. Counting at the rate of four annas per thousand gallons, the Corporation would very nearly save Rs. 11,500. As to the chawl for the halalkhors, he felt ashamed of looking into the face of the Health Officer, whenever that matter was brought on for discussion. The chawl and Girgaum Night Soil Depot had long been required and pressed for by the Health Officer. The present loans for sewerage of Oomercarry and elsewhere would enable them to complete sewerage in Mazagon, Parel, and Oomercarry, and further drainage loan, which he submitted, was inevitable in future would include any extra amount which might and probably would be required in Mazagon and Parel as well as what would be required in other districts. Coming to the more important question of the sewerage of Oomercarry, he submitted with confidence that no question which arose out of the general question of the system of sewerage in that district ought to enter into the present discussion. The system of sewerage to be adopted in that district would be the simple gravitation system. The Health Officer had very gravely and seriously repeated the warnings as to the danger which existed in the city from want of drains and sewers. It was pointed out by that officer that the increase in the water-supply had doubled and trebled the danger. Several extracts were read by the Commissioner from the Health Officer's report, where the danger of subsoil water not being properly drained off was pointed out. The Health Officer's opinion was that the mortality from fevers, and pthysis was primarily due to the fact that there were no drains and sewers. He hoped he was repeating the words of the Health Officer with whom he talked over the matter that morning when he said that "the sewerage at Omercarry was a most emergent work they could possibly undertake." The reason why the City of Poona, which was twenty years ago one of the healthiest cities in the Deccan should now be in such an insanitary condition was that the Kharakwasla water was brought into that city, without any steps being taken to drain out the water. That opinion was entertained by educated men, and his Excellency the Governor confirmed it. The committee appointed to consider the question also expressed the same opinion. Men who have studied sanitary science were of opinion that when water is brought into the city it must be properly drained off. The people living at Oomercarry literally swam in sewage, and therefore he (the Commissioner) put it forward that as a serious argument. He also asked the Corporation seriously whether they were justified in playing fast and loose with the health and lives of that densely-populated area of the city, where the death-rate was over 40 per thousand. That was a fact which ought to be taken into serious consideration. Supposing there were other localities similarly situated, but was that any reason why the Oomercarry District should be saturated with sewage. The house-connections, he said, had nothing whatever to do with the question of sewerage of Oomercarry, which should on no account be postponed. There could not be two opinions as to the necessity of sewering Oomercarry which would, as Dr. Weir had said, materially diminish the mortality in the district, but if the Corporation refused to do as required Government would be justified in saying that they were not carrying out the obligatory duty imposed upon them of the Act.

Mr. Wacha's amendment was then put to the vote but lost. Dr. Cawasji's original motion being carried by a large majority.

On the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji it was resolved that the rate-payers and residents of the Upper Mahim, who have addressed to the Corporation, a petition complaining of the conditions of certain private roads thereat, and the manner in which the gas and the kerosine lamps in the streets are lighted, be informed that under the present state of roads the Corporation were unable to undertake to take them over.

On the motion of Mr. D. E. Wacha it was unanimously resolved that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested (*a*) to cause a careful examination to be made from time to time of the effects on the new boilers at the Love Grove Pumping Station of Bengal Coal, 'extensive trial' of which is being carried on at present in terms of the letter of the Executive Engineer, dated 2nd August, and the resolution of the Standing Committee, dated 9th idem; and (*b*) to submit a report thereon to the Corporation as soon as the trial is completed." Also that "the Municipal Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation in writing of the reason or reasons of the unusual delay in the prosecution of certain works mentioned in the Progress Report of Works for the quarter ending 30th June last, appended to the Proceedings of the Standing Committee of 16th August, 1893."

This concluded the business of the meeting.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S APPOINTMENT.

A LETTER from London of the 8th September to the *Pioneer* says:—"The incidents surrounding the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the Aldershot Command have given rise to more comment here than the appointment itself. It is only a few weeks since the Duke of Cambridge declared, not with bated official breath, but with all his accustomed outspokenness, that the Duke of Connaught was not going to Aldershot, and the Duke of Cannaught himself said the same to his friends without any reservation whatever. Nevertheless, within a very few days the appointment was announced in all the morning papers officially, and even with more pomp and circumstance than usually attend the mention of Army appointments, however important. This was sufficiently mysterious. But the case became more so from the manner in which the Secretary for War spoke when questioned in the House of Commons upon two occasions. He said the Royal Duke had been selected for his seniority as well as for his fitness. Then he admitted that there were officers senior to him, but who could not well be taken from other important duties then: that there were some not fulfilling any duties, such as Lord Roberts. But he further added that although Lord Roberts was willing to take the post, it would be *infra dig* for an officer who had filled what he rightly described as in some respects the most important position in the service—the Chief Command in India—to descend to that of a mere Divisional Commander. The only posts fitting the dignity of such a man were the Commands in Ireland, Malta, and Gibraltar, with possibly that of Adjutant-General. The question will be raised again, and this time most seriously in the House of Commons in a few days. Several of the Radical Ministerialists have announced their intention of opposing the vote for the salary in supply, and the comparatively few Conservative M. P.'s who remain in London, although probably not voting against a Royal Duke, will not trouble themselves to attend for the purpose of rescuing Mr. Campbell-Bannerman from a difficulty. With regard to the merits of the appointment itself, I have had a good opportunity of gathering the views of military men generally. On the whole it has been received with regret. It is felt that a man so original, able and energetic as Sir Evelyn Wood ought, if possible, to be succeeded in the Chief Field Instructorship of the British Army by some one of his own calibre, and the Duke of Connaught is not this. Admitting that he has been a devoted student of his profession, and that he is well versed in not few of its details, he is yet not recognised as the right man for the place. Even if he went nearer fulfilling this description, there are disadvantages in having a Royal Highness in a position having a serious influence upon the efficiency of the Army. The social and domestic duties of the Queen's sons hardly fit in with it. Public ceremonials, visits to the Continent and Balmoral come round with a frequency that is inconsistent with a constant and careful direction of affairs at the big camp. This, I think, is the dominant feeling. But it would not be just to say that there are not certain qualifying considerations. There are some good men on the active list of general officers who would probably justify their selection; but the best of them are in India, and would not willingly abandon their positions in India. Deducting these, and some men occupying high places, it must be candidly acknowledged that there are hardly any names before which one would pause as having distinctly superior claims on the ground of competence to those of the Duke of Connaught. It may be dreadful heresy, but I am afraid that the name of even Lord Roberts would not be an exception. He is felt to be a purely Indian officer, and the reputation which he has brought home with him from India less associated with matters pertaining to the Aldershot Command than with the greater questions of organisation and administration which he has successfully carried out, although he himself would disclaim the merit of originating. On the whole, I think, it may be fairly said that military feeling is one rather of regret than disapproval in regard to the Duke of Connaught's selection."

IN the long rivalry of projectiles and armour plating, a very striking score for projectiles was recorded at Sandy Hook in America on the 5th of September. A 300lb. Holtzer projectile was fired right through a target consisting of 9 inches of solid steel, backed by 3 feet of timber and 20 feet of packed sand. Dug up in the rear of this obstacle the shot was found to be still as perfect as before it was fired.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur HORMUSJI DADABHOY, Fourth Judge.)

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE PROVIDENT FUND.

CHAGANLAL SALEGRAM VS. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

MR. SMETHAM, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson and Bowen, represented the defendant.

This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, who was by order of the Chief Judge of this Court appointed a receiver in a certain suit filed in the Court for the recovery of Rs. 532-9, being the amount in the defendant's hands, standing to the credit of one J. McFerron, deceased, lately a servant of the G. I. P. Railway, as a subscriber to the Railway Provident Fund.

His honour, in delivering judgment, said: This case has been fully and ably argued on both sides. No oral evidence was given or tendered. The materials for decision are the statements and admissions made by the attorneys engaged in the case and certain documents put in as exhibits. But the Court may presume the existence of facts which it thinks likely to have happened, regard being had to the motives and intentions which govern human conduct and actions in the affairs of everyday life, within the limits of reasonable probabilities, in their relation to the facts of each case, (section 114 of Act 1 of 1872). The facts are briefly these: On 1st March, 1888, one McFerron entered into the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company as an engine-driver. That same day he signed an agreement relating to a fund called the Provident Fund of the Company. On 4th January, 1893, he borrowed a sum of money from the plaintiff in respect of which he executed a bond in his (plaintiff's) favour for Rs. 1,200. On 5th January, 1893, he obtained from plaintiff another loan of Rs. 25, for which he passed an acknowledgment of that date. His monthly pay was Rs. 180. He continued in the Company's service down to the time of his death, which took place on 6th April, 1893. On 10th April the plaintiff instituted a suit against his widow as exutrix of the deceased to recover Rs, 1,035, being the balance due on the said bond and acknowledgment. On 10th April the plaintiff applied for, and obtained an order for attachment before judgment of certain moneys alleged to have belonged to the deceased in the provident fund. A prohibitory order was served on defendants in accordance with section 268 of C. P. C. On 17th April the executrix appeared by a pleader, and admitted the debt. That same day the Court passed a decree against her as legal representative of her husband for Rs. 1,085 for debt and Rs. 87-10 for costs, making together the sum of Rs. 1,172-12, payable on or before 25th April, confirming the conditional attachment. On 24th April a judge's summons was taken out in conformity with a practice sanctioned by the High Court in Toolsa *vs.* Antone I. L. R. 11th Bombay 448, calling upon the company to show cause, if any, why they should not pay out of the moneys standing to the credit of the deceased in the provident fund the amount of the decree. Mr. Little appeared to contest the plaintiff's rights to the money admitting, however, that Rs. 532 stood against the deceased's name. The Garnishee notice was discharged, but the prohibitory order was allowed to stand for a month. On 8th May the Court on the plaintiff's application appointed him a receiver to recover the admitted sum of Rs. 532. The prohibitory order was to remain in force pending decision of any suit that may be brought against the company. In the present action the plaintiff claims to recover this money. The following is a list of the exhibits filed in the case:—A is a copy of the rules and regulations relating to the provident fund. B is decree in suit No. 132-8783 of 1893. C is the order of plaintiff's appointment as receiver. D is the whole proceedings in the suit last cited. E is the agreement of 1st March, 1888, bearing the signature of the deceased. F is a copy of a judgment of the High Court at Calcutta. N I is record of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee, dated 2nd May, 1893. N 2 is the receipt, dated 25th April, 1893, granted by the widow, of the Committee for payment to her of the amount therein mentioned. N 3 is the copy of the account of the deceased in the provident fund. By consent the exhibits are to be deemed sufficient proof of the facts therein stated.

The argument for the defence was as follows:—(*a*) The effect of the P.F. rules, when signed by the employe, is to create a contract between him and the company for the formation of a trust fund to which both parties contribute and the employe's rights to such fund are strictly governed by the rules of the fund. (*b.*) In the event of his dying while in the company's service his executor can only take an interest if he dies without widow or children or in case the board thinks fit to give it to him in preference to the widow or children. (*c.*) It is either a settlement or an agreement for valuable consideration to hold and pay one of three sets of persons as the board may think fit to select (*Exparte* Home 54 L. T. 301). (*d.*) It does not come under the head of voluntary settlements (Rule 2) (*e.*) The option conferred by rule 11th amounts to a power to appoint. (*f.*) This power is coupled with a duty, and the board is compellable to exercise it. Tempest *v.* Lord Camoys, 21 Chan. Div., 571. (*g.*) The Court cannot control or interfere with the exercise of this power of appointment if it is exercised *bona fide*. Tabor *v.* Brooks 10, Chan. Div., 273, Gisborne *v.* Gisborne, L R. 2 App. Cas. 300, section 49 of Act 2 of 1882, (*h.*) When the deceased signed E., he was not indebted to plaintiff or anybody else. (*i.*) Shrewsbury's case I. L. R. 10 Bombay, 313, turned on the peculiar wording of section 7 of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and has no bearing on the present case. (*j.*) In the events that have happened the share of the deceased could not be attached. If the attachment be held valid it was liable to be defeated, and was actually defeated by the board paying the fund to the widow at their uncontrolled discretion. It was contended on behalf of plaintiff that the moneys are, in the events that have happened, assets of the deceased's estate and as such are liable for payment of his debts, that throughout the rules in exhibit E the moneys are spoken of as standing at his credit, that the same phrase is employed in the same sense in rule 11 as in rules preceding it ("as above"), that the agreement contained in exhibit E may be good and valid as between the parties to it, but cannot defeat the rights of creditors; that during his life-time, the member had a vested interest in the fund; that Shrewsbury's case is decisive on this point; that the deceased could have annulled the alleged settlement at any time by resigning and made his interest available for payment of his debts; that the trustees are in the same position as executors of a will to whom a discretionary authority is confined; that these can only come in if, there be any surplus property, after meeting all liabilities on the estate, for the discretion to operate on; that admittedly there is no such surplus fund; and that as the settler could have revoked the settlement an anytime he pleased by tendering his resignation it falls within the category of conveyances which are void against creditors (May on Vol. and Fraud. Conveyances 76-111). Mr. Smetham drew my attention to an unreported decision of Justice Wilson in an analogous case which was upheld on appeal by the Chief Justice and Prinseps and Pigot J. J. He has furnished me with a copy of the judgment of the Appellate Court. Ex. F. The scheme of the P. F. as embodied in Ex.E. is, it must be confessed, somewhat novel, if not ingenious. It assumes such protean shapes one knows not "what to call, its character is so equivocal." Counsel who framed it had virtually to solve the following problem:—Firstly, how to compel the employe to lay by something for the evil day, for old age, for incapacity to work or as a provision for his family in case of death; secondly, how to indemnify the company against losses occasioned by the negligence or misconduct of the employe; thirdly, how to save it from being pestred with petitions from the deceased's relations for compansionate allowances; fourthly, how to secure these compulsory savings from creditors, for, without this safeguard constituting as if it were the keystone of the arch the whole scheme would prove futile. Rule 11th mentions executor and administrators, but that is simply to lend a legal colour and complexion to it, and to disguise the real nature of the transaction. It is impossible to believe that the framer of the scheme or the company ever contemplated the possibility, much less the probability, of the option being exercised for benefit of creditor in preference to the widow or child of the deceased member. If a search into the records of railway companies could reveal a single instance of this regard for the creditor it would be a curiosity. The very crutch which is held out with such tender solicitude for his support is really intended to beat him with. The fact is that in many minds, even of men of unquestioned honour and probity, the rights of the creditor are regarded as pure creatures of law. They know of no reason why a man should not prefer the "claims of affection" to those of legal justice. The judgment of the Calcutta Court affirming the decision of Justice Wilson that the widow had no claim is conclusive of the very point in controversy. The short facts are these:—Lee was an employe of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. He continued in the service of company down to the time of his death. A sum of money consisting of compulsory deposits and bonuses was to his credit in the Provident Fund. A month before his death he filed his petition in the Insolvency Court. The contest was between the Official Assignee and the widow of the insolvent as to who had a right to the money. Wilson J. disallowed the widow's claim. She preferred an appeal. The Appellate Court held that if the man were living the money *would be his* and would have passed to the Official Assignee as representing the creditors, and that the money was the deceased's and not the widow's, but vested in the Official Assignee on his insolvency. The Chief Justice expressed himself thus:—"The case which has been cited to us as reported in I. L. R. 10. Bom. 311 takes this view (as stated above) of a *similar case*." Perhaps it may be urged that there was an ingredient in the Calcutta case which does not exist here, namely, Lee's insolvency, and that, therefore, the two are distinguishable. It is quite true that Section 7 of the Insolvent Act says that all the future interest and trust of the petitioner in or to any personal estate which may come to him and all debts growing due to him shall vest in the Assignee. This vested right may not be attachable or saleable in execution of a decree under Section 266 of C. P. C. being a mere contingency. But it passes to the Assignee by force of the statute relating to insolvent debtors. But why? Because, it is his property because he is the beneficiary. "It is not the property of the company, but is vested in trust for the benefit of the insolvent during the period of his service (Shrewsbury's case, Supra). The Calcutta case proceeded on the same view of the matter. It had to decide the further question, Whose was the money after his death? That is the question here too, the specific point to be determined. As I understand the Calcutta judgment, the money was Lee's "in his life-time" and "continued" to be his after his death. His decease made no change in the ownership, none as to its character and application. It would be easy for me to shelter myself under such a weighty authority, for the facts of both cases are the same. But as the matter is new, and as important points of law have been raised, I feel myself bound to consider them in detail. As to (*j*) it is settled law that until exercise of the power by the donee the estate remains vested in those who take in default of appointment (Story's Equi Juris 710). Here it would vest in the widow in her capacity of legal representative. As the deceased McFerron was the beneficiary of the Provident Fund it follows that he could have conveyed or assigned this equitable interest to a third party; if a contingency, as a contingency, for it is his property and he had a disposing power over it exercisable for his own personal benefit (section 6 of Act 4 of 1882; Rado *v.* Krishna I. L. R. 14 Cal. 241; 2 Ben. L. R. 109; Chesterfield *v.* Janssen 1 Wh. and Tud. and L. C. 592). Such an assignment will create a charge on the fund and will, I apprehend, override even the claims of the official assignee because the same contingent interest that is capable of being vested in the official assignee by operation of law is equally capable of being vested in the transferee by act of the parties. Granted that section 266 forbids its attachment during time of service. But, as pointed out by Mr. Smetham, this disqualification ceased with his death. To the propositions asserted in (*f*) and (*g*) no exception can be taken. In Lewin on trusts 690-691, the learned author thus enunciates the rule:—"When a power is given to trustees to do or not to do a particular thing at their discretion the Court has no discretion to lay a command or prohibition upon the trustees as to the exercise of that power, provided their conduct be *bona fide* and their discretion is not influenced by proper motives. But where the power is accompanied with a duty the Court will compel the execution or execute it in the place of the trustees." In addition to the cases quoted by Mr. Nicholson see Thomas *v.* Williams 24 ch. Div, 558; Brophy *v.* Bellamy 8 L. R. ch. app. 798. Sections 49 and 61 of Act 2 of 1882 are to the same effect. The application of the rule will be discussed hereafter. (*a*) (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) and (*e*) may be grouped together as they are meant to point to the same conclusion. *Exparte* Home (supra) much relied on by the defence stands upon a different footing and is clearly distinguishable. There the wife had waived her unquestioned equity to a settlement of certain moneys to which she became entitled under the wills of her father and grand-father. She lent them to her husband for the purpose of his business upon the terms that he would execute a settlement of them upon her, and this was done. Upon Home's bankruptcy many years after the settlement was attached on the ground, among others, that it was voluntary and fraudulent within the meaning of the Statute 13. Eliz C5 Cave J. held that it was not covinous and was executed for valuable consideration, *viz.*, her waiving the equity to the settlement. The case of Shipway *v.* Ball 16 ch. Div. 376 is a good illustration of this equity and of the jealous care with which it is guarded in the Chancery Courts. Recent legislation (45 and 46 vic. C75) has introduced important changes in the, law but they do not affect the present enquiry. Home's case has no similitude to the present one. There the moneys settled were her own moneys. The consideration moved directly from her, and there was a perfected trust without a power of revocation either express or implied. Here the property belonged to the deceased and became his assets on his decease and vested in the executrix. The company had notice of plaintiff's claim. It is for them to show that McFerron's right of property was competely extinguished by his death under the operation of some well-recognized rule or rules of law. The estate was insolvent. That they well knew. Perhaps the strongest way of putting their defence would be this. We gave value, *viz.*, interest and gratuities. In consideration of that McFerron conferred upon us the power of appointing this fund to any one of the objects named in rule 11th at our uncontrolled option. That may be a valid contract between him and them. But what avails this agreement if there be no surplus in their hands beyond the assets necessary to pay his debts on which this discretionary power can operate? A power conferred by a will in a similar case would be a mere nullity. And in truth rule 11th is a sort of testamentory disposition of the fund. Says McFerron to the board:—If I die, pay this money (my property) to my widow or child or executor at your discretion." That is all. The last argument to be noticed is that based on the analogy of a settlement. Who settled it? When? Were there successive settlements each and every month? Upon whom was the money settled? Upon McFerron for life, with remainder to his wife or child; executor or administrator? When was the settlement to take effect? What becomes of the trust fund in case of dismissal or retirement? Is the property so irrevocably settled and the trust so completely executed as to give the wife (a mere volunteer) an equity to prevent either her husband from setting it aside by resignation or the company by dismissal? I am aware of Paul *v.* Paul 20 ch. div. 742. That was a case of perfected trust. You can hardly find here a single one of the elements which go to make up a good settlement. Indeed, the very phrase, a sort of settlement, ought to ppt the court on its guard. Assuming, however, for argument sake that Ex. E. has some kind of resemblance to settlements the question still remains: Can it stand against creditors? Is it not an asset? Its validity was rested on the ground of its being not voluntary. Upon an average the company have added as. 13-4 each month to the sums substracted from the month's pay. The doctrine of valuable consideration after some fluctuation of judicial decisions was reduced in Townsend *v.* Toker L. R. 1ch. app. cas. 446 to its utmost simplicity in this way, Is the transaction one of bargain or of gift? And this doctrine was logically pushed to the very verge of an illusory consideration in Bayspoole *vs.* Collins L. R. 6, ch. app. cas. 228, where the advance of £150 to the settler, and that too upon his promissory note, to enable him to pay interest on the mortgage of his estate worth £1,300 beyond the mortgage was held by Lord Hatherley, though with regret, to be a valuable consideration! But though for value the transaction must be above suspicion. One simple test is—Is it a contrivance for the settler's own benefit? If it is, it is void against creditors in terms of 13 Eliz. C 5, and this independently of the circumstance that it is voluntary or for value. Alton *vs.* Harrison L. R. 4 ch. app. cases 622. Thomson *vs* Webster L. J. 28 Eq. 760. This statute has been held applicable to the Presidency towns. The discussion in Burjorji *v.* Dhunbai I. L. R. 16 Bombay 1 turned almost entirely upon it. It was found necessary to expressly repeal it by the enactment relating to the transfer of property. Nice distinctions have been taken as to the proofs necessary to impeach settlements for value as contra-distinguished from those that are voluntary. The most sensible rule is, I think, the one laid down by Lopes L. J. on *ex parte* Mercer 17 Q.B.D. 290, "The question which I should have left to the jury is this.—Whether having regard to all the circumstances the settler intended to defeat or hinder his creditors?" This includes future creditors as well as those existing at the time of settlement. Such appears to be the intention here. This is not meant to cast any reflections on the honourable men who have taken compassion on the widow. It is a case of statutory fraud and no more. Very likely they have not bestowed much thought upon the

PURE PERSONALITIES.

SENATOR WOLCOTT, of Colorado, leader of the extreme wing of the Silver party, once lost £5000 in two hours by gambling.

Among the latest recruits to the dressmakers of the West End is the wife of a very popular and successful London clergyman of considerable literary repute.

Dollis Hill has been placed at Mr. Gladstone's disposal by Lord and Lady Aberdeen during their stay in Canada, so the Premier will not be without a pleasant resort in the immediate neighbourhood of London.

The rules of procedure of the House of Commons are most cumbrous, and require change. We ought, therefore (writes Mr. Labouchere in "Truth"), to alter them; but to change them in order to pass only one particular bill has a taint of arbitrariness about it that is not to my liking. I am no believer in Alexanders drawing their swords to cut Gordian knots. This plan of solving difficulties is one most dangerous to liberty, for who knows in the future what Alexander may wield the sword, and what knots he may cut?

A rumour has reached the Court that the Cesarewitch is likely to marry the Princess Sybil of Hesse, who is a daughter of the late Landgrave Frederick William, a grand niece of the Queen of Denmark, and a first cousin of the Duchess of Connaught. Princess Sybil, who was born in June 1877, is now staying at Fredersborg with her mother, the Landgravine of Hesse, who is a sister of the late Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia. Princess Sybil is a sister of Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, who was married last winter to the youngest daughter of the Empress Frederick.

THE real business of "guarding" the Queen on Deeside is discharged by a few picked men of the "A" division of the Metropolitan Police, under an inspector who travels north with the Royal train. The soldiers remain nine miles from Balmoral, at Ballater, where they occupy the barracks which were built about twenty years ago. The architecture of this edifice does not excite the admiration of visitors to Deeside, and there is a story that the plans which had been drawn for the Ballater barracks were by mistake sent out to India, and that the design used here was really intended for a cantonment in India.

The "Modern Review" tells the following anecdote:— "It was at Leeds Assizes, and one day Mr Justice Fitzjames Stephen re-entered the Court after luncheon long before it was otherwise necessary for him to do so, in order to read over his notes. A solitary juryman was there munching his mid-day sandwich. 'A fine day, my Lord, remarked this individual to his Lordship, somewhat to the letter's surprise. 'Yes, sir' the Judge answered, with his wonted gravity. 'it is a very fine day.' 'Has your Lordship ever heard Mr. Waddy preach?' asked the irrepressible juror, reckless of the worse than Serbonian bog which was waiting to receive his remains. 'If not, he continued, I shall be most happy to give your Lordship a seat in my pew next Sunday.' The Judge's face darkened as he looked from his notes, and in an awful voice growled," No sir, I have not heard Mr. Waddy preach, and please Heaven I never will unless conveyed thither by superior force!"

The subject of "tips" at shooting parties which is being ventilated in some papers, recalls the story of a young Edinburgh advocate who chanced to form one of a party at a certain house in Perthshire. There was excellent shooting, and the advocate, a very fair shot, had good sport. On the afternoon of his third and last day, walking home by the side of the head keeper, the advocate, with a few civil words, slipped a couple of sovereigns into this worthy's hand. The man thanked him in an odd, supercilious kind of way, as one should say—"Don't if you can't afford it." The advocate, nettled, asked him point blank if he had expected more; and Donald, after a while said—" Well, sir, I generally get 'paper.'" Smiling grimly, the man of speech asked for and insisted on the return of the two sovereigns, promising to send "paper." The same evening an envelope duly arrived at the keeper's house, but it only contained a card and a £1 note.

Lord Queensberry is still indignant because his son was raised to the Peerage and entitled to a seat in the Upper House, a privilege which Lord Queensberry, being a Peer of Scotland and unrepresentative, does not enjoy. He accuses Lord Rosebery of having brought this about. Lord Queensberry, speaking to a reporter, said:—

"I saw the Prince of Wales one evening at Homburg, and asked to be allowed to give him an explanation. He refused to listen to me then. I said:—

"I am going to leave Homburg, your Royal Highness. Will you allow me to write you an explanation, sir?"

"I am glad you are going. Yes, you can wirite,' was the reply.

"On the 20th ult. I wrote to His Royal Highness. I have not yet received an answer."

His Lordship concluded by vowing vengeance against Lord Rosebery.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has (a London correspondent learns on trustworthy authority) intimated his intention of relinquishing the allowance of £25,000 a year which he draws from the Imperial Treasury. He has taken this resolution in consequence of his succession to the Duchy of Coburg, and he has acted entirely on his own initiative. What he proposes to do is to hand back the sum every year—not to relinquish permanently his right to it. This mode of procedure is no doubt prompted by common prudential considerations. It is conceivable that complications might arise in Germany which might materially affect affairs in Coburg, and might throw back the Duke of Edinburgh upon his British allowance. Meanwhile, it may state that the popular story about the wealth that has accrued to his Royal Highness is entirely without foundation. He has not fallen heir to a million sterling, as some have suggested. What he has actually fallen heir to is a heavy list of Coburg debts, which it will take some considerable time to clear off.

Sir George Trevelyan is anxious, it would seem, to rank with Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain, and other members of the Commons in having a son in the House along with him. I believe (writes the London correspondent of the "Manchester Courier") the official Liberals are quietly but resolutely exerting themselves to secure the nomination of Mr. Trevelyan, who is a little over twenty, for Mid-Lanark, in succession to Mr. Philipps, who, as I mentioned some time back, retires at the close of the present Parliament. The Labour party in the constituency, which was the first wooed by Mr. Keir Hardie, is aware of the Trevelyandering afoot, and is consequently pushing the claims of Mr. Lambie, a local candidate. On both sides the utmost secrecy has hitherto been maintained, but an early meeting of the local caucus will force the aspirants before the public. Should both persist in their candidature the seat is safe for the Unionists, who, in any case, are not without hope of scoring a victory.

The Prince of Wales leaves Homburg at the end of this week, and he is expected to pay a brief visit to Denmark before returning to England. The Duke of Fife is reserving all the best covers in Mar Forest for the Prince of Wales, during whose visit to Braemar there will be a series of deer drives.

The Daily News says:—"A Welsh correspondent having drawn Mr Gladstone's attention to the renewed statement in the Welsh newspapers that the Prime Minister would vacate the Mid-Lothian seat and accept the invitation of the Montgomeryshire Liberal Association to contest the county seat at the next general election, Mr Gladstone writes from 10 Downing Street under date, September 1st, that there is no foundation for the statement."

"Apropos" of the cholera the following story comes from Galicia. At Delatyn, one of the places where the disease was first ascertained, the Jews of the community that if a loving couple could be found to consent to be married on the grave of a person who had died of the cholera, the Jews might after this symbolic act be spared. The well to do people collected money, and an orphan youth and an orphan girl were found, who, on receiving enough to establish them in a small house, consented to the extraordinary ceremony. Three days ago a canopy was put up over a fresh grave, and all the congregation assembled to witness the marriage, which was performed according to the Jewish ritual. The next morning a man who had been foremost in the affair fell ill and died of cholera after only a few hours' illness.

THE Royal wedding presents, which have been on view at the Imperial Institute for the last seven weeks, have been repacked and forwarded, some to York House, St James Palace, and the rest to York Lodge, Sandringham. During the time the gifts were on exhibition, they have been inspected by over 350,000 visitors, of whom 180,187 were admitted free, and 249,500 on payment. A large percentage of the entrance fees is to be handed to the Duke and Duchess of York for the Victoria Fund, towards which a sum of £115 was also contributed in the collecting-boxes. In the first rush of the public there were some days on which as many as 15,000 persons passed the turnstiles, and twenty men were told off to regulate the traffic and protect the gifts, in addition to a number of special detectives and constables. Notwithstanding the enormous crowds, not a single present is missing nor an article broken or injured. Upon a few occasions some known bad characters were observed within the building by the detectives, and were given two minutes to get out of the Institute.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kangra, 1,468 tons, Captain C R Brown, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Coast Ports, with a general cargo, and ten deck passengers.

THE s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F F Bement, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Batoum, with a cargo of 1,34,180 cases Kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent.
C	Calder	400	Lockyer	Persian Gulf		B & P S N Co
F	Safari	1433	Asthausen	Zanzibar	30-9	F Heyer
G	Sir Lancelot	936	Brebner	Mauritius		V Ebraim & Co
H&J	Ileaface	223	Cormacle	Singapore	4-10	N B Ahmed
K	Godavri					Shepherd & Co
L	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Mangalore	29-9	Shepherd&Co
N	Karli					Shepherd & Co
P	Gharapuri	19		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Mahanadi... 547 Keyser ...C. Mandvi ...28-9 Shphrd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date	Agent
2	Nubia	351	Knox	Liverpool	3-10	W&A Graham
3	Bormida	1492	Ansaldo	Genoa	Not fixed	C Barboro
7	Imperator	2345	Boehringer	Trieste	1-10	A Lloyd's
8	Angioja	1166	Gritogona	Calcutta	29-9	A Lloyd's
12	Paula sp	284	Breymann	Mauritius		H S Siddick
16	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	30-9	M Mackenzie

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	R. I. M. S. Mayo	Finny	Aden, Sept 20.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Kangra s	Brown	Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 24.—Steamers Nizam, Shahjehan, Saint Marnock Ratho, Kerbela and Palamcotta.

MADRAS.

Sept. ARRIVALS.

26 Clan Mackenzie s ... ... Liverpool.
Clan Macnab s ... ... Cocoanada.
Nowshera s ... ... Negapatam.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ranald s—1 cask whisky, Crawford and Co; 150 cases whisky, A B L Cooper and Co.
Hispania s—6 cases medicine, M Amersey.
Nubia s—326 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee: 10 cases whisky, J A Kirkbride and Co; 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 75 hogsheads ale, Cutler, Palmer and and Co; 100 cases whisky, Dajibhoy Dadabhoy; 56 bales writing papers, B Shapoorjee; 27 bales writing papers, A H Hyderali.

FROM LONDON.

Clyde s—3 cases medicine, 30 casks beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 13 cases wine, 10 cases whisky, 2 cases cognac, and 1 case claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 21 bales straw boards, Dawoodkhan Shucadam; 2 cases bacon 5 cases cheese, and 2 cases ham, Phillips and Co.
Glantivy s—52 cases medicine, M Noorbhoy; 37 cases oilmeastores, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 9 cases medicine, V Bhica and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Aden s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Co.
Clyde s—12 cases cutler, B Nuzeerally

FROM HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—1 puncheon rectified spirit, Kemp and Co.
Ehrenfels s—1 qr cask brandy, H Dhunjeebhoy and Co.
Gutenfels s—10 hogsheads rectified spirit, Ookarjee Cowasjee

FROM CHARENTE.

Carthage s—10 cases brandy, R Ramchundra and Oo.

FROM TRIESTE.

Marq Bacquehem s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, P C Shroff and Sons.
Orion s—1 qr cask rectified spirit, Manockjee Dadabhoy.
Imperator s—15 bales pot papers, N Hepoolabhoy; 21 bales printing papers, A Biaschini and Co; 71 bales printing papers, M A M Shurufalli; 30 bales printing papers, Volkart Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Nubia s—50 cases medicine, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—60 bales wool, Cooverjee Vasonjee; 100 bales hemp Nathu Laljee; 47 bales wool, Ruttansey Mooljee.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—7 cases indigo, Oodhawdas Hamrox; 20 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Kerryvore s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—50 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia s—1,740 cwts mowrseeds, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 939 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Skerryvore s—2,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—59 cwts sharkfins, and 2 cwts fishmaws, C Damjee; 100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 23 cwts cloves, C Ebrahim and Co; 47 cwts raisins, 156 cwts myrabollams, 16 cwts fishmaws, Qnan Lun Evoo; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 279 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 275 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—55 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co; 15 bales twist, The Khatau Makanji S and W Co; 15 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—20 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 29.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE STARLING.)

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

765—Crawford, B and Co—The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vs Syed Abdul Huk Kurnalker—Brown and M—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE BAYLEY.

Testamentary Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

8-93—Mathubai and J—Marootirao Tookaram Patel and another vs Yeshadabai, widow of Canoba Gunput—Daphtary and F.
1-93—Ardasir, H and D—Mohanlal Jethabhai vs Muganl a Purshotumdas, the Guardian of Bai Jadav—Little, S N and B.
10-93—Brown and M—Samsen Huskel vs Sellum Balkoji and others—Wadia and G.
27-93—Chalka and S—Pacotti San Jono vs Dagree, widow of Dawa Boodia—T A Bland.
4-93—Craigie, L and O—Narondas Culliandas vs Hurkissondas Nagindas and others—Mansukhlal, D, and J.
13-93—Pestonji, R and K—Khanbai, widew vs Amulabai, widow of Ramjee Meghji—J C Cama.
15-93—Pestonjee R and K—Thakar Narandas Lukhmidas and another vs Heerabai, wife of Khimji Bodani—Matubhai and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Cause.

676-91—Mansuklal, D and J—Hiralal Chundrab vs Byraj Motiram and another—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
321-93—Crawford, B and Co—James Connell vs Jamsetjee Manockjee Patel—Brown and M—(Not to be called on).
334-93—In person (a pauper)—Bai Dhunbai vs Ruttonbai and others—Pestonjee, R and K—(Not to be called on.)
267-93—Khunderao M—Neera Waman vs Harjee Metha and others—F P Pavri and D and H.
343-93—Dixit and H—Amershand Lalji vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Little, S N and B.
275-23—Brown and M—Rowjee Nanchand and another vs Lillachand Hathibhai and others—Dixit and H.
Postponed Long Cause.
359-92—In person—Bhikaji Ramji and another vs Dyal Bhimji—Bhaishunkar and K.
285-93—In person—Tajbhai Allibhai vs Ibramji Cassumji.
182-91—Roughton and B—Venayekrao Dhonderaj Bevalkar vs Narotum Anandjee—Payne, G and S.
345-93—Jamsetjee J Cama—Abdulally Karimjee vs Abdoolally Hakimjee and others—Wadia and G.
347-93—Brown and M—Runsordas Walji and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ld—Thakurdas, D and C.
266-93—Bicknell, M and M—Choonilal Benipraasd, vs Ramdas Luchminarayen and others—Jehangir Dorabji.

THE *Zoophilist* reproduces a good dog story from a Roman paper. "A ten-years-old little girl had fallen into the Tiber from the parapets of the Ponte Margherita. The crowd who witnessed the accident merely ran hither and thither on the bridge and the banks calling for some one to help the child—nobody daring to do so. Two policemen spent the time in making inquiries as to whether 'it was a case of murder or suicide?' The child, meanwhile, was visibly drowning, when a dog—a workman's miserable dog, destined to end a wretched day in the *Stabularia Municipale* (lost dog's yard)—leaped barking into the Tiber, under the eyes of all the screaming but useless crowd. The poor beast, accustomed to feed upon street offal and to sleep in any sheed it could find, swam out to the little girl in peril caught her dress, and drew her to the shore. When he saw her in safety, the dog jumped and bayed for joy, licking the child's face and hands. It appears they had been friends. The child had known the dog in a manufactory at Prati di Castello, and the poor animal was grateful to her for some crumbs or caresses. The crowd then tried to catch the dog to see how an animal more brave than so many men was made. But it ran through their midst and disappeared.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Clark, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on transfer, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 28.

Sartorious, Col, Bo, 1 S C, to join, to Nasseerabad.
Sandwith, Capt, Bo, 8th Infty, to join, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 29th September.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Colaba Range will be available on Saturday afternoon next from 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head-Quarters.
To-day, Friday, 29th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.
To-day, Friday, 29th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr. gun drill.
2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps on Saturday next, the 30th instant. Class can be fired. Firing to commence at 4 p.m.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 26th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No. 2 Company:—No. 360 Gunner E. Borthwick.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, September 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Warrant officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Sub-Condr H Graveson, Commt Dept.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Capt G G J S Jones, S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, Deoli Irregular Force, for four months.

G I P Ry Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotions are made:—To be honorary majors—Captains W H Middleton, H J P Thomson, and A King.

The following appointments have been made on the Personal Staff of H E the Comdr-in-Chief:—Capt H F Merser, R A, to be Military Secy; Capt R St C Lecky, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp, and to officiate as Interpreter; and Risaldar-Major Raoji Rao Sanwant, Bahadur, 1st Bo Lancers, to be Native Aide-de-Camp.

The following promotions in the Native Army are made:—3rd Bo L I—Jamadar Ranji Jadhav to be Subadar and Havaldar-Major Beni Mahadeo to be Jamadar vice Subadar Sukhnandan Singh, pensioned.

28th Regt (Pioneers) Bo Infy—Jamadar Maiyail Tauray to be Subadar and Colour-Havaldar Kesu Sawant to be Jamadar vice Subadar Gopal Pednaykar, pensioned.

4th (1st Batta Rifle Regt) Bo Infy—Havaldar Isur Singh to be Jamadar, vice Jamadar Ganoji Bhagwey, dismissed the Service.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following appointment is made:—F Wright, Gent. to be Second-Lieut to complete establishment.

First-Class Schoolmaster J C Gainher, Army Educational Dept, is permitted to retire from the Service.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officer have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut E F Twigg, I S C; Col J Hibbert, General List, Infy; Lieut-Col J G C Curtis, Musketry Staff; Capt A M Monteith, I S C; and Condr J H G Bell, Ordnance Dept.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—Lieut-Col W H Lyster, I S C, six months, medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to authorize Mr John Wight Livingstone, a Master in the B I S N Company's Service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made:—The Rev C Mayhow, Chaplain of Deesa, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay during his Lordship's visitation to Aden; the Rev L M Haslope, M A, Chaplain of Kirkee, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev the Lord Bishop on his Lordship's return from Aden; the Rev S Leigh-Lye, BA, Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden, to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee; the Rev A Y Browne, M A, to be Chaplain of Steamer Point, Aden; the Rev P B Horne, M A, to officiate as Chaplain of Kirkee on being relieved by the Rev C H Badham; and the Rev S Leigh-Lye, B A, to officiate as Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency on being relieved at Kirkee.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr E F Green, on return from leave to act as Dist Supt of Police in the Kolaba Dist; Mr H R Hume, on being relieved by Mr Green, to act as Assist Supdt of Police in the Karachi Dist; and Mr A H M Ostrehan, on being relieved by Mr Hume, to act as Assist Supt of Police, in the Shikarpur Dist.

The Govr in Council is pleased to empower Mr R S Enthoven, I C S, Assist Collr and Magte of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section Cody 108, Criminal Procedure.

Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1882, the Govr in Council is pleased to empower Rao Saheb Raguvendra Pandurang Bengeri, Mamlatdar of taluka Karjat and Magte of the First Class in the district of Kolaba, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Bhiwndi in the district of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers specified.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Khan Bahadur Manekji Kavasji, late Hony Assist Engr, Public Works Dept, to be a Member of the Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Yeraoda, vice the Rev J Small, resigned.

Rao Saheb Nagnath Keshee Godbole, acting Mamlatdar of taluka Barsi in the district of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte of the Second Class in that district.

The furlough granted to Mr H G Gell, Depy Commr of Police, Bombay, and extended from time to time, has been commuted by H M's Secy of State for India to leave on medical certificate for fifteen months.

Mr H J H Henderson, Dist Supt of Police, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointment made by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, on the Appeal Side of the High Court, consequent on the appointment of Mr A K Oliver to be Assist Commr for taking Accounts and Assist Taxing Officer, High Court, Original Side:—Mr. Edward Wilkin to be Depy Registrar and Sealer, with effect from the 5th inst.

Mr Rangnath Pantaji Deshpande, residing at Donje, is appointed, a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist, vice Mr. Ganesh Amrit Deshpande, resigned.

Mr Daji Raoji, residing at Tisgaon, is appointed, with effect from the 1st Oct 1893 until further orders, to be a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act for the villages of Tisgaon, Nivdunge and Shirapur in the Shevgaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist vice Madubava Begajibava, resigned.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr K M Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, M.A., (Bom), Ph. CIE, to be Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, vice the Honourable Kashinath Trimbak Telang, MA, (Bom), LLB, CIE, deceased.

Rao Saheb Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani delivered over charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Shikarpur, Sub-Division, on the 31st ultimo.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is plased to re-appoint M J Harrison to act as Assist Collr of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr F J A Hill, or pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr J Pollen, ICS, BA, LLD, to be a Junior Collr, and Collr and Dist Magte, Ratnagiri, and Dist Registrar, Ratnagiri, and to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Panch Mahals, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Mahals District, pending further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H Woodward, ICS, on return from leave, to act as Collr and Dist Magte, Kaira, and Dist Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District; and Mr. J DeC Atkins, ICS, on relief, to do duty as Asst Collr, Kaira.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Assist Collrs:—Mr C W M Hudson, I C S, from Kanara to Dharwar, and Mr J McNeill, I C S, from Dharwar to Kanara.

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr, Sholapur, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Dept:—Mr Shamdas Divansing to be probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Umarkot in the Thar and Parkar Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Surgn-Capt J L T Jones, M B, to act as Civil Surgn, Kaira, during the absence of Surgn-Capt H Herbert, F R C S, or pending further orders.

Assist Surgn Lallubhai Bhagvandas Kaji, L M and S, is appointed to the medical charge of the Tata Dispensary.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rajwari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th September, 1893, on 1,675·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,23,000	1,90,000	4,000	3,17,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	73	114	2	189
For previous 10 weeks of half-year.	12,22,532	17,01,474	53,797	29,77,803
Total for 11 weeks..	13,45,532	18,91,474	57,797	32,94,803
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year. ...	91,921	1,50,391	5,687	2,48,002
Per mile of Ry do	55	90	3	148
Total to corresponding date do.	12,00,526	20,22,343	61,837	32,84,699

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 68,998
Decrease to date 16,101

NOTICES.

THE BEST BLOOD Purifier AND TONIC For Old And Young. TO QUICKEN THE Appetite, Remove that Tired Feeling, AND Make the Weak STRONG USE

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

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Cures others, will cure you

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WANT of STRENGTH FER BRAVAIS

most powerful for improving the vitality of the blood and enable the constitution to resist climatic influences.—Cures anœmia and promotes vital energy. Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children, infants and for mothers whilst nursing—Representents Iron as contained in the human organism.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It has all the good effects of iron without producing constipation, or disturbing the digestion, and it does not blacken the teeth."

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Very Old Special Scotch Whisky

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whose gross annual power of production is 13,000,000 Gallons.
Agents:—
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CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.
Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
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Post Free 3/6, 6/6 and 12/-

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The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
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is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest.
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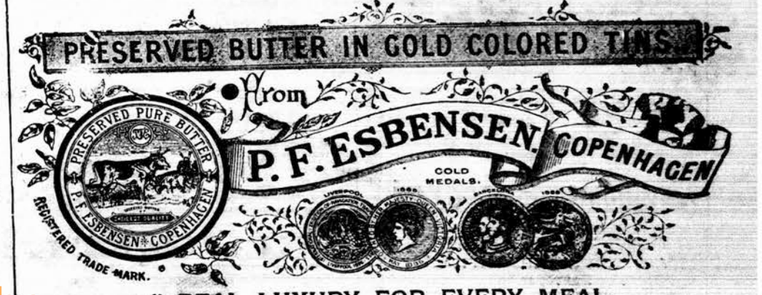

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...aches, and Sick-
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... keep in any climate, and
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MORRHUOL
THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES
EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
From *The Hospital Reports* (translated).

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« D^R GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »
From *The Lancet* March, 12th 1887.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES
Asthmatic people who suffer from **Oppression** in breathing, stifling sensations, **Hoarseness**, and **Loss of voice, Nervous coughs, Laryngitis, Colds**, with **Wheezing, Bronchitis, Insomnia, Catarrhal affections**, and difficulty in **Expectoration**, are promptly relieved by these Cigarettes.
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Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. These Capsules, unlike Copaiba, have not the inconvenience of producing Nausea.
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE nourishes the Sick & Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of digestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts, which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are defective.
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CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a Tonic stimulant and Restorative to the Aged, Delicate Females, Lymphatic subjects and children.
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The dampers of American type, and prevent any possibility of Jarring or Jingling. The wooden bridge near the dampers is done away with, and substituted by an AGRAFFE. The damper board has an iron bar to prevent warping in hot climates. The length of wire in the upper notes is greater than usually found in Square Pianos, which improvement has so brought up the volume of tone in this part of the piano that it has given the entire instrument an uniformity of tone hitherto unattained.
DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY of WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE of DESIGN, DELICACY of TOUCH. POWER and PURITY of TONE and the most EFFECTIVE CHECK REPEATING ACTION EXTANT. are a few of the points wherein these marvellous pianos CANNOT BE EQUALLED.
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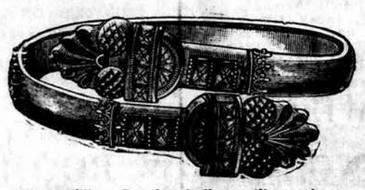
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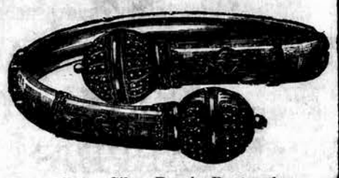
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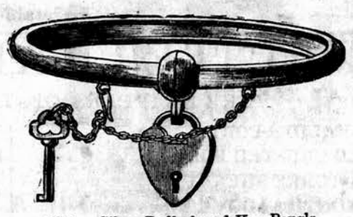
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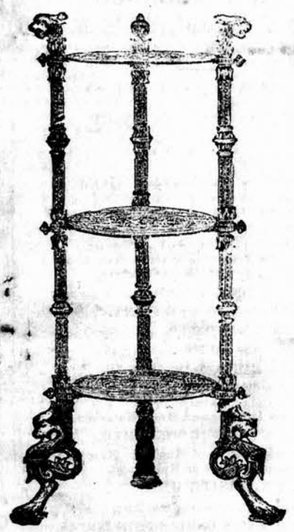
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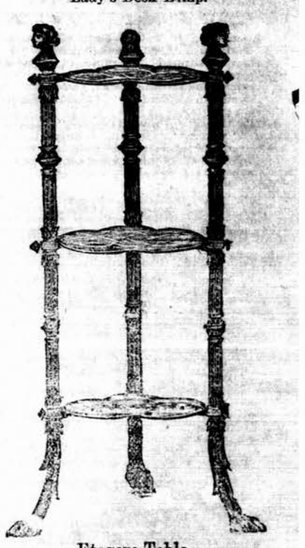
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